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ABSTRACT

A survey was conducted to (1) identify the major collections of audiovisual resources, especially 16mm films, in the state of Ohio; (2) describe trends in the development of such collections; (3) determine patterns of utilization; and (4) identify policy issues for the development of collections and services. This report details materials, equipment, services, utilization, procedures, interagency cooperation, and needs and priorities in terms of area, corporations, government agencies, libraries, school districts, and post secondary educational institutions. Data are displayed in charts, explained, and summarized to support recommendations made. A 65-item bibliography and two sections providing maps and tables are also included. Appendices include the data gathering instrument, and lists of advisory committees, area film libraries, educational television corporations, government agencies, multicounty interlibrary cooperatives, public libraries, public school districts, and post secondary educational institutions. (JEG)

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OVERVIEW OF AUDIOVISUAL RESOURCES
IN THE
STATE OF OHIO

BY

DR. JOHN W. MITCHELL

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J.W.M.
J.K.M.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter Page

I. INTRODUCTION 1

Background 1
  Public Libraries 1
  Schools 3
  Post-Secondary Educational Institutions 4
  Institution Libraries 6
  Special Education Resources and Services 6
  Business and Industry 7
  Educational Television 8
  Other Agencies 9
  Summary 9
Purposes 9
Questions 10
Procedures 10
Limitations 11
Emphasis 11
Definitions 11
Sample 12

II. MATERIALS COLLECTIONS 14

Area Film Libraries 14
Educational Television Corporations 15
Government Agencies 17
Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organizations 18
Public Libraries 19
Public School Districts 20
Post-Secondary Educational Institutions 23
Summary 24

III. EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS 28

Area Film Libraries 28
Educational Television Corporations 29
Government Agencies 30
Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organizations 31
Public Libraries 32
Public School Districts 34
Post-Secondary Educational Institutions 37
Summary 40

Chapter Page

IV. SERVICES 44

Area Film Libraries 44
Educational Television Corporations 45
Government Agencies 46
Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organizations 47
Public Libraries 48
Public School Districts 50
Post-Secondary Educational Institutions 51
Summary 53

V. UTILIZATION 55

Area Film Library Circulation 55
Educational Television Corporation Circulation 56
Government Agency Circulation 56
Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organization Circulation 57
Public Library Circulation 57
Public School District Circulation 58
Post-Secondary Educational Institution Circulation 59
Circulation of All Types of Agencies 60
Area Film Library Utilization 60
Educational Television Corporation Utilization 61
Government Agency Utilization 62
Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organization Utilization 62
Public Library Utilization 63
Public School District Utilization 63
Post-Secondary Educational Institution Utilization 65
Utilization of All Types of Agencies 66
Area Film Library 16mm Motion Picture Users 67
Educational Television Corporation 16mm Motion Picture Users 67
Government Agency 16mm Motion Picture Users 68
Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organization 16mm Motion Picture Users 68
Public Library 16mm Motion Picture Users 69
Public School District 16mm Motion Picture Users 70
Post-Secondary Educational Institution 16mm Motion Picture Users 70
16mm Motion Picture Users in All Types of Agencies 71
Geographical Distribution of Users 71

VI. PROCEDURES 73

Booking Methods 73
Maximum Advanced Booking Times 74
Minimum Advanced Booking Times 75

Chapter Page

Loan Periods 76
Means of Distribution 77
Automation 78

VII. INTERAGENCY COOPERATION 80

Informal Interagency Cooperation 80
Formal Interagency Cooperation 82
Future Interagency Cooperation 84
Types of Interagency Cooperation 87
Types of Possible Future Interagency Cooperation 88

VIII. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES 90

Needs 90
Area Film Library Priorities 91
Educational Television Corporation Priorities 92
Government Agency Priorities 93
Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organization Priorities 93
Public Library Priorities 94
Public School District Priorities 95
Post-Secondary Educational Institution Priorities 95
Combined Priorities of All Types of Agencies 96

IX. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS 97

Summary of Data Collected 99
  Collections 99
  Equipment 100
  Services 100
  Circulation 101
  Users 101
  User Types 102
  Geographic Areas Served 102
  Procedures 102
  Informal Interagency Cooperation 103
  Formal Interagency Cooperation 103
  Future Interagency Cooperation 103
  Current Types of Interagency Cooperation 104
  Future Types of Interagency Cooperation 104
  Needs 104
  Priorities 105
Conclusions 105
  Economic, Legal, and Educational Concerns 105
  Organizational Concerns 110
  Operational Concerns 113
  Human Concerns 117

Chapter Page

Recommendations 119
  Economic, Legal, and Educational Recommendations 119
  Organizational Recommendations 121
  Operational Recommendations 124
  Human Development Recommendations 126

BIBLIOGRAPHY 128

MAPS 134

TABLES 142

APPENDIXES 332

Appendix 1: Data Gathering Instrument 333
Appendix 2: Advisory Committee 347
Appendix 3: Area Film Libraries 348
Appendix 4: Educational Television Corporations 351
Appendix 5: Government Agencies 352
Appendix 6: Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperatives 354
Appendix 7: Public Libraries 356
Appendix 8: Public School Districts 358
Appendix 9: Post-Secondary Educational Institutions 360

LIST OF MAPS

Map		Page
1.	On-Site Visits	135
2.	Respondents to Questionnaire	136
3.	Area Film Libraries	137
4.	Regional Film Circuits	138
5.	Multicounty Cooperatives	139
6.	Educational Television	140
7.	Special Education Regional Resource Centers	141

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1.	Distribution of Questionnaire	143
2.	Distribution of On-Site Visits	144
3.	Area Film Library Collections	145
4.	Educational Television Corporation Collections	146
5.	Government Agency Collections	147
6.	Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organization Collections	148
7.	Public Library Collections	149
8.	Public Libraries with Over 10,000 Audiovisual Items	153
9.	Public Libraries with Over 1,500 16mm Motion Pictures	154
10.	Public School Collections	155
11.	Post-Secondary Institution Collections	161
12.	Materials Collections--All Types of Agencies	167
13.	Area Film Libraries--Equipment Collections	170
14.	Educational Television Corporations--Equipment Collections	174
15.	Government Agencies--Equipment Collections	177
16.	Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organizations--Equipment Collections	180
17.	Public Libraries--Equipment Collections	182
18.	Public School Districts--Equipment Collections	190
19.	Post-Secondary Educational Institutions--Equipment Collections	200
20.	Equipment Collections--All Types of Agencies	210
21.	Area Film Libraries--Services	215

Table Page

22. Educational Television Corporations--Services 221

23. Government Agencies--Services 223

24. Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organizations--Services 225

25. Public Libraries--Services 227

26. Public School Districts--Services 236

27. Post-Secondary Educational Institutions--Services 242

28. Services--All Types of Agencies 251

29. Area Film Libraries--Circulation 255

30. Educational Television Corporations--Circulation 257

31. Government Agencies--Circulation 258

32. Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperatives--Circulation 259

33. Public Libraries--Circulation 260

34. Public School Districts--Circulation 264

35. Post-Secondary Educational Institutions--Circulation 268

36. Circulation--All Types of Agencies 272

37. Area Film Libraries--Utilization 274

38. Educational Television Corporations--Utilization 276

39. Government Agencies--Utilization 277

40. Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperatives--Utilization 278

41. Public Libraries--Utilization 279

42. Public School Districts--Utilization 283

43. Post-Secondary Educational Institutions--Utilization 287

44. Utilization--All Types of Agencies 291

Table Page

45. Area Film Libraries--Percent of User Types 293

46. Educational Television Corporations--Percent of User Types 295

47. Government Agencies--Percent of User Types 296

48. Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organizations--Percent of User Types 297

49. Public Libraries--Percent of User Types 298

50. Public School Districts--Percent of User Types 301

51. Post-Secondary Educational Institutions--Percent of User Types 303

52. Percent of User Types--All Types of Agencies 306

53. Percents of Geographical Distributions of Users 307

54. Booking Methods 308

55. Maximum Advanced Booking Times 309

56. Minimum Advanced Booking Times 310

57. Loan Periods 311

58. Means of Distribution 312

59. Informal Interagency Cooperation 313

60. Formal Interagency Cooperation 315

61. Future Interagency Cooperation 317

62. Types of Interagency Cooperation 319

63. Possible Types of Future Interagency Cooperation 321

64. Needs 323

65. Area Film Library Priorities 324

66. Educational Television Corporation Priorities 325

Table		Page
67.	Government Agency Priorities	326
68.	Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organization Priorities	327
69.	Public Library Priorities	328
70.	Public School District Priorities	329
71.	Post-Secondary Educational Institution Priorities	330
72.	Combined Priorities of All Types of Agencies	331

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In recent years Ohio libraries have increased their expenditures for non-print materials and have used various methods of developing and sharing audiovisual resources and services. These include: (1) public libraries and interlibrary cooperative organizations; (2) public and non-public elementary, secondary, and vocational-technical schools; (3) post-secondary educational institutions; (4) institution libraries; and (5) special libraries.

Background

The development of audiovisual services in Ohio has many threads. Public libraries, schools, and academic institutions have all played major roles. Educational television corporations, public radio stations, government agencies, commercial audiovisual service organizations, museums, art galleries, and other civic and service organizations have also had a part. Each has made its own special contribution to the present state of the art.

Public Libraries. Public libraries in the urban areas of the state--Cleveland, Columbus, Akron, Toledo, Canton, and Cincinnati, for example--have made 16mm motion pictures and phonograph record collections available to their patrons for many years. Art prints, filmstrips, audio cassettes, 8mm motion pictures, and other materials have been added to many of these collections. The development of collections and services in several libraries will be reviewed as typical of the progress made through the years.

In 1947 under the leadership of Virginia Beard of Cleveland Public Library, Ohio's first film circuit was begun. Funded with a $30,000 grant from the Carnegie Foundation for two years, the circuit eventually became known as the Northern Ohio Regional Film Circuit. Its original members were Youngstown, Elyria, Alliance, Warren, Wayne County (Wooster), Tuscarawas County (New Philadelphia), Sandusky, Lorain, Massillon, and Canton. Shortly after the two-year grant concluded, Youngstown and Mahoning County Public Library withdrew because it had established a collection believed to be sufficiently large enough to meet user needs. Cleveland Public Library, after administering the project jointly with the Canton Public Library for two years, withdrew in 1953 when member libraries had gained enough experience to operate the circuit independently. From 1953 to 1955 the circuit was administered by Canton Public Library. Warren Public Library assumed administrative responsibilities in 1955. Rodman Public Library in Alliance became the administrating agency in 1964 and served until 1967 when responsibility was assumed by Elyria Public Library, where it still resides. Today the circuit owns 700 films. Fifty-five are sent to each participating library each month September through June.

Akron-Summit County Public Library instituted its film services in 1945. Filmstrips were added to the collection in 1946. Recordings were circulated beginning in 1948. In 1969 8mm motion pictures were added. Simulations, games, posters, and audio cassettes were added in the 1970s. In 1975 the library joined with the University of Akron to form the Akron Cooperative Film Center to provide university films for off-campus public user. The library also currently administers the 14-member Ohio Valley Regional Film Circuit, the only circuit which actually crosses state boundaries to serve four cities in West Virginia. The circuit owns 572 films, 40 of which are sent to each member library each month for 10 months a year.

Cuyahoga County Public Library's audiovisual services began as an adjunct to the publicity program to provide sound effects, musical background, and authors' voices for the library-sponsored radio program. The filmstrip collection was established in the early 1950s in cooperation with the Cuyahoga County Board of Education. Each participating county school paid five cents per pupil. Meetings were held at regular intervals to evaluate and build a collection of materials for use by members. At the same time the library developed a 16mm motion picture collection for general use, spurred on by a gift from the P.T.A. Council and a request from the Ohio Bell Telephone Company to distribute films to the 52 communities served by the library.

Grove City Public Library pooled funds with the Southwestern City School District to establish a collection of curriculum-oriented 16mm motion pictures and a cooperative delivery service in 1964. The Grove City collection began with a selection of phonograph recordings ten years earlier in 1954. It now includes art prints, 8mm motion pictures, and continues to expand to meet the public demand.

While many libraries have entered into cooperative agreements for the provision of audiovisual services, especially 16mm motion picture services, many of the same libraries continue to develop their independent collections and services. Other public libraries have developed collections of motion pictures, filmstrips, phonograph recordings, art prints, and other audiovisual materials without cooperating with any external agency. Theirs is a proud and honored tradition of independence to which they strongly hold.

Perhaps the most recent development of audiovisual services among public libraries throughout the state has occurred under the auspices of the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations. Theirs offers a third pattern of development. COIN, INFO, MILO, MOLO, NOLA, NORWELD, SOLO, SWORL, WORLDS, AND OVAL are all providing or planning to provide audiovisual collections and services.

The major patterns in the development of audiovisual services among public libraries, as described in the brief examples given above, appear to be three in number. They are: (1) services developed independently by individual libraries; (2) services developed cooperatively by the formation of film circuits; and (3) services developed by the multicounty cooperative service organizations.

Schools. According to an article by Dr. Hazel Gibbony, professor emeritus, The Ohio State University, the first use of motion pictures in Ohio schools was in 1915. It was in that year that B. A. Aughinbaugh, Supervisor of Visual Instruction, Ohio Department of Education, placed in a Champaign County school a motion picture projector which had been purchased second-hand from a dentist. The first film shown is variously reported to have been a reel on eels or one dealing with the raising of chickens.

Later a school motion picture circuit known as the Ohio School Motion Picture Association, presumably comprised of member schools, was established. The association provided public showings of such film classics as The Miracle Man throughout the year.

Aughinbaugh pioneered in developing a state level library of educational films. In the 1940s Ohio had the nation's largest collection of educational films. These films were distributed from the Ohio Department of Education at low cost to schools. The library was supported by a fee charged to theatrical film producers and distributors to censor their films for public exhibition.

Dr. Clyde Miller succeeded Aughinbaugh in the direction of the library. The law which provided the revenues for purchase of the motion pictures was declared unconstitutional in the late 1960s. For several years the library deteriorated with little or no money being provided for maintenance and replacements. After Miller died in 1971, the Ohio state educational film library was divided into nine regional film libraries located throughout the state. Since 1971 some of the regions have formed satellites so that now there are 25 area film libraries in the state. The regional film libraries were originally supported with grants from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title II. Two special grants for 16mm feature films were awarded to the Montgomery County library and the Metropolitan Cleveland Educational Resource Center. Each of these two libraries provides approximately half of the schools in the state with feature films. The regional film libraries are now funded in several ways. Each receives some subsidy directly from the state budget. Some charge membership fees. Some have initiated service charges and/or rental fees. Several have been successful in receiving grants for the purchase of motion pictures. Others have been recipients of gifts of repository collections from various private and governmental organizations.

Many school districts have also developed their own audiovisual collections and services. Such collections were generally found in the larger school districts after World War II. In the 1950s funds from the National Defense Education Act were used by many schools to establish audiovisual services. The pattern of growth was stimulated with the addition of funds from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Recent efforts of the state legislature to provide state assistance to non-tax supported schools has greatly enhanced the collections of audiovisual materials and equipment in this segment of the school community. Amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act have recently established Title IV-B as the libraries and learning resources component. Funds from this source may be used for the purchase of library books and audiovisual materials and equipment, as well as minor remodeling, textbooks, other instructional materials and equipment, and guidance and testing materials, equipment, and services. There are approximately 30 other Federal laws which permit the use of funds for the purchase of instructional equipment and materials. Many of these have influenced the development of school library and audiovisual programs.

Through the years progress has been made to the extent that over 40 school districts in the state may be identified as having district level administrators directing library, audiovisual, educational media, or instructional materials programs. At least four educational radio broadcasting stations are sponsored by the public schools. Many district level and county level libraries of instructional materials have also been developed in this manner. In some communities schools sponsor regular programs over the cable television broadcast system.

There appear to be three patterns of development of audiovisual services in the schools: (1) building level programs; (2) county and district level programs; and (3) regional film libraries.

Post-Secondary Educational Institutions. Audiovisual services in the many colleges, universities, and other post-secondary educational institutions in the state show evidence of development in still other ways. Most were probably originated by individual departments within the institution. Typical of departments which have established audiovisual collections and services are art, education, photography, history, music, medicine, pharmacy, architecture, and so forth. In some programs audiovisual services have been established as institution-wide educational support services. Other institutions have developed audiovisual services as part of the library program. Many institutions show evidence of two or more of these general patterns of development.

Seven of the state supported universities have teaching programs leading to certification in educational media--Bowling Green, Ohio State, Miami, Wright State, Kent State, Toledo, and Ohio University. Case Western Reserve University also has a program leading to certification in educational media. Other colleges and universities have one or more courses in audiovisual methods and materials. Still others purport to provide audiovisual training through methods courses.

The new regulations governing teacher education in Ohio which will become effective in 1980 require that all teachers demonstrate basic skills in the selection, production, and utilization of educational media. They also include guidelines affecting collections, services, and facilities. As a result of these new regulations, there has been a surge of development of educational media resources and services among the teacher education institutions in the state.

Outstanding among the services developed by Ohio universities is the film library at Kent State University. It was begun in the late 1940s under the leadership of Dr. Roy Wenger. For a time it was headed by Dr. Ralph Hall. From 1961 to 1975 it was directed by Dr. John W. Mitchell. During this period it grew to become one of the major university film collections in the nation, ranking in the top ten. It far excels all other collections in the state. The film library provides films for use by the university community, by student teachers, and by external users on a rental basis. Kent State University's Tape Duplicating Service, with master tapes on various educational subjects and grade levels is also maintained by Audio-Visual Services. These services have been moved recently to the University Library.

The Ohio State University's Department of Photography and Cinema, headed by Dr. Robert W. Wagner, also has an outstanding program. In addition to instructional services, the department produces and distributes films for college level utilization. Many of its productions have won national recognition.

Colleges and universities in the Miami Valley have recently joined together in a consortium which provides many services. Among them is the interloan of 16mm motion pictures. The consortium has developed a union catalog of 16mm motion pictures and supports a delivery service which distributes materials on a daily basis. Included in the consortium are the Air Force Institute, Antioch College, Central State University, Clark Technical College, Sinclair

Community College, Kettering College of Medical Arts, Southern State General and Technical College, University of Dayton, Urbana College, Wilmington College, Wittenberg University, Wilberforce University, Wright State University, and Edison State General and Technical College.

The Ohio Regional Medical Audiovisual Consortium is another example of cooperative development and sharing of audiovisual resources at the post-secondary level. Included in the consortium are the medical and health education institutions throughout the state. The consortium serves as a forum for the development of collections and services for its member institutions.

At the post-secondary level the patterns in the development of programs and services appear to be: (1) development by individual departments, especially in conjunction with teacher education programs; (2) development as institution-wide services independent of library services; (3) development as a library service; (4) development of preparation programs for the certification of educational media specialists; and (5) development of consortia for the sharing of materials and services.

Institution Libraries. According to Clara E. Lucioli's recent study, Trends Toward Partnership, audiovisual services in Ohio's various mental health and mental retardation, correctional and rehabilitation institutions are in their initial stages. Libraries of printed materials and professional library services are a new development in most of these public agencies. Audiovisual services are minimal. These institutions are supported directly by the State of Ohio.

Special Education Resources and Services. Resources for the handicapped in Ohio have still another pattern of development. Federal funding has played a primary role in the development of these services. There are 17 regional resource centers which provide materials and consultant services throughout the state. All are funded with Federal funds. They provide materials, equipment, and educational services to special education personnel in Ohio schools. The special education regional resource centers are only a few years old. At the present time, they do not appear to be linked with any other media service agencies, except those developed by the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. They work directly with special education personnel.

At The Ohio State University is the National Center on Educational Media and Materials for the Handicapped. The Center is in the process of implementing the National Instructional Materials Information System (NIMIS), a computer-based on-line interactive retrieval system specifically developed for the purpose of assisting teachers, parents, and other educators in locating information about instructional materials in the field of special education. It distributes this information through 13 Area Learning Resource Centers located throughout the nation, three Special Offices located at the American Printing House for the Blind, the University of Nebraska, and the University of Wisconsin which feed information into the system, and another special office at Indiana University which serves as a national repository and distribution center for materials. Together these form the ALRC/SO/NCEMMH program. The program exists to adapt and modify existing materials, to develop new materials, to disseminate information about materials, to provide accessibility to materials, and to provide in-service and continuing education in the utilization of materials for the handicapped.

Located at the Center for Improved Education, Battelle Memorial Institute, in Columbus is another computerized data bank known as Ohio HELPS (Handicapped Education Learner Planning System). This program was developed under an Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title III, grant in the Mentor Public Schools. Its administrative offices are now in Dayton. Data are used to assist in planning for individual learners and for groups of learners. The project provides lists of information about materials and their sources, lists of activities to assist the teacher in carrying out a particular learning task, and lists of instructional objectives, performance measures, and test items to assess whether a student has indeed acquired the specific knowledge or skill. HELPS uses learner characteristics to select relevant materials, activities, and objectives.

Two regional distribution centers of captioned films for the deaf are located in Ohio. One is at the Ohio School for the Deaf in Columbus. The other operates out of St. Rita's School for the Deaf in Cincinnati. These films were originally limited to use by the deaf. By recent amendment, Public Law 90-247, the services have been enlarged to embrace all categories of handicapped children served by the various programs of the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped.

Similarly the talking book services originally established for the exclusive use of the blind have been extended to certain types of handicapped persons. The Cleveland Public Library and the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County have been designated by the Library of Congress as Ohio's repositories of these materials. Their programs have won many citations for excellence throughout the years.

Business and Industry. The growth of audiovisual services in business and industry comprises one of the most rapidly developing segments of the field. Usually such services have been developed independently from special library services to business and industry.

They are more closely related to the sales, training, and public relations operations of the modern business enterprise.

One need not look far to observe many examples of this development. Flight aboard a transcontinental aircraft is not complete without earphones to listen to commercially prepared tapes on various subjects or in-flight first run movie soundtracks. Mail order houses use microform systems in their service centers to identify replacement parts for household appliances and other products. Automobile sales rooms use video cassette playback systems to highlight the features of their newest models.

Companies like National Cash Register in Dayton produce films used in sales, training, and public relations in over 200 offices throughout the world. Procter and Gamble in Cincinnati has an equally impressive audiovisual unit. Ohio Bell, East Ohio Gas, and the Standard Oil Company are also noted for their film libraries which provide motion pictures to schools and other public groups.

Educational Television. The year 1975 marked the embodiment of a 14-year dream among the public television agencies in the state. It signaled the completion of the Ohio Educational Television Network which joined together all 13 public educational television stations which serve Ohio. This interconnection represents a considerable savings to the affiliates in videotape stock for extra copies of each program and in shipping fees formerly required to move the copies from station to station. It also means greater flexibility in the utilization of videotape recording and playback machines which are no longer tied up for on-air use. Multiple bookings of one program can be made by stations with no concern for shipping time or prior reservation. The Network's library includes nearly 1,000 tapes, plus an additional 2,000 tapes owned by the Ohio Department of Education. All are available to affiliates for airing at their convenience. Affiliates also film and tape some of their own productions. Many of these are funded by the State of Ohio and may be copied for use throughout the state without infringement on copyrights.

The Network also links the Athens Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center, the University Hospital in Columbus, O'Bleness Memorial Hospital in Athens, and the Holzer Medical Center in Gallipolis in the Ohio Medical Microwave Television project. The project provides the broadcast of special series and conferences, continuing education for health professionals, grand rounds, emergency diagnosis, medical and psychiatric consultations, and administrative meetings.

The Network and its affiliates are funded by a combination of grants from the Ohio Department of Education, the Ohio General Assembly, the state universities, private subscriptions, fees paid by elementary and secondary schools, Federal grants, special private grants, and local fund raising activities.

Other Agencies. There are many other agencies included in the burgeoning of audiovisual services throughout the state. Various departments of Federal, state, and local government provide collections and services. Museums, art galleries, and historical societies have also expanded their collections and services. Public service organizations like the Heart Association, the Red Cross, the American Cancer Society, the Multiple Sclerosis Association, and the United Fund have embarked upon the production and distribution of audiovisual materials. Some of their materials are available for loan to the public. Others serve as display or exhibit devices or are used in conjunction with sponsored activities.

Summary. The developments in audiovisual collections and services, especially 16mm motion pictures, described above suggest a heightened rate of activity in the audiovisual field throughout the state in most public information and communication agencies. The utilization of audiovisual resources appears to be increasing rapidly. Most agencies avow that many more resources are needed. At the same time, the economy and proposed Federal guidelines for various programs suggest the need for further interagency cooperation and networking to meet service demands. The State Library of Ohio in carrying out its role of leadership in the development and implementation of library programs has identified the need for more information about the audiovisual collections the trends in their development, their utilization patterns, and policy issues in their acquisition and utilization.

Purposes

This study has been developed in response to discussion and the recommendation of the Advisory Council on Federal Library Programs to the State Library of Ohio meeting in Columbus on April 28, 1976, when the following motion was passed:

> ...that the Council affirm its interest in audiovisual resources and services, and encourage the State Library Board to undertake an overview study which would assist the Council and others, and that such a study be followed by both a detailed inventory of resources and discussion of channels and arrangements for interlibrary cooperation and sharing.

The purpose of this study is to: (1) identify the major collections of audiovisual resources, especially 16mm motion pictures, in the State of Ohio; (2) describe trends in the development of such collections; (3) determine patterns in the utilization of such materials; and (4) identify policy issues for the development of collections and services.

Questions

The study will attempt to answer such questions as where are the major audiovisual collections in the state located? What materials do they provide? What equipment is provided? What services, in addition to the availability of equipment and materials, are offered? Who are the users of audiovisual materials and services? How often are they used? What are some of the procedures developed for the provision of audiovisual materials and services? How are audiovisual services financed? To what extent are public agencies cooperating in the provision of audiovisual materials, equipment, and services? What are the needs which must be met to share more fully the audiovisual resources and services of these public agencies?

Procedures

The literature was searched to identify relevant information on audiovisual service surveys and interagency cooperation. A bibliography of this information was compiled. It may be examined at the conclusion of this report.

Information from the literature search was used in developing a questionnaire for circulation to public and semi-public information and communication agencies in the state. A total of 369 questionnaires was sent. Responses were received from 219 of the agencies. Not all respondents completed questionnaires. The distribution of the questionnaires is shown in Table 1.

On-site interviews were conducted for the purpose of refining the questionnaire and discussing various programs in more detail than the questionnaire could provide. These visits were well distributed among the various types of agencies included in the study and among the geographic regions of the state. Distribution of the on-site visits is presented in Table 2.

An advisory committee of 10 librarians and educators representative of the various geographic regions of the state, the various types of agencies included in the study, and the Ohio Department of Education was appointed by the State Library of Ohio. The questionnaire and the plan for the study were presented to the committee for their recommendations. Minor revisions were carried out accordingly.

Approximately six weeks after the questionnaires were due for return 230 follow-up letters were sent to those agencies that had not yet responded. After another 30 days, a series of phone calls was placed to the major public agencies encouraging their responses. Several agencies were sent additional questionnaires as a result of the follow-up process.

Records of the Ohio Department of Education and the State Library of Ohio were examined. Preliminary examination of all the data collected revealed that only the returns from the area film libraries, government agencies, educational television corporations, multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, public libraries, public schools, and post-secondary educational institutions approached or exceeded a two-thirds return, the traditional limit for the analysis of data. A series of tables and figures was generated for the presentation of data from these types of agencies. The data collected from other types of agencies was insufficient from which to draw reasonable conclusions.

A draft of the report was prepared. The draft report was submitted to the advisory committee. The advisory committee was also provided list of suggestions and recommendations made in the questionnaires and on-site interviews. The committee studied the documents and made their recommendations. The draft report was revised accordingly. A final report was prepared.

Limitations

The study was limited to only major audiovisual collections in the state. No attempt was made to identify and study all audiovisual collections and services. Only those agencies identified through the techniques described in the section on sample were included. The study was further limited by the thoroughness and completeness with which the respondents completed the questionnaires.

Emphasis

The study emphasized 16mm motion picture collections and services. These materials and services are among the most costly to provide. They are often among the first to be developed. The layman often seems to have the impression that audiovisual services consist of little more than the provision of 16mm motion pictures. The presence of 16mm motion picture services is also quite likely to signal the presence of a more fully developed range of services.

Definitions

For the purpose of this study the definitions in A Handbook of Standard Terminology and A Guide for Recording and Reporting Information About Educational Technology, pages 64 through 80 and 204 through 206 were used. The handbook was published by the U.S. Office of Education in 1975. It is a useful authority and guide to research in the field of educational technology, which includes audiovisual materials, equipment, and services.

Sample

Several techniques were used for determining the agencies to be included in the study. All area film libraries were included. Various educational institutions throughout the state were asked for their assistance in identifying commercial film libraries and semi-public organizations from whom they rented or borrowed 16mm motion pictures. All commercial film libraries and all other organizations identified in this manner were sent questionnaires. The State Library of Ohio was asked to identify agencies of the state government that provided audiovisual services. All public educational television stations in the state were included, as were all multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations. The yellow pages of all Ohio telephone directories were searched for entries under "museums". All agencies identified in this manner were sent questionnaires.

The Ohio Educational Directory 1975-76 was used to identify non-public elementary schools, non-public secondary schools, and county and district level administrators of audiovisual services, library services, instructional materials services, and educational media services. Questionnaires were sent to non-public elementary schools with enrollments over 800 pupils, to non-public secondary schools with enrollments over 1,100 pupils, and to school districts for whom an administrator of library services, audiovisual services, instructional materials services, or educational media services was listed. After contacting several diocesan offices of education, it was determined that most audiovisual collections in the non-public schools were part of building level programs. It was reasoned that schools with the largest enrollments would probably have the largest collections. An enrollment level was established which provided for a reasonably large sample of the schools in each category. Questionnaires were sent to schools which met this requirement. Likewise, it was reasoned that the Ohio Department of Education reports were sufficient for reporting statistics for building level collections. However, there is no systematic method for collecting data about district level, county, or regional programs. It was reasoned that districts with administrators designated for library, audiovisual, instructional materials, or educational media services would be those most likely to have district level collections which were not reported in other data collection efforts. Questionnaires were sent to all persons identified using this method.

Questionnaires were also sent to public libraries which reported collections of over 500 16mm motion pictures in the Ohio Directory of Libraries 1976. In addition, at the suggestion of the advisory committee, questionnaires were sent to all libraries participating in the film circuits. Similarly, questionnaires were sent to all post-secondary educational institutions which reported an expenditure of $5000 or more for audiovisual materials in the Ohio Directory of

Libraries 1976. Since many institutions have extensive collections and services independent of their libraries, additional criteria had to be established. The list was expanded to include all state supported institutions. Finally, the investigators added to the list those institutions where they had personal knowledge of the existence of fairly well established collections and services.

Included in the questionnaire was a question asking for assistance in identifying the major audiovisual collections in each region of the state. Persons interviewed during the on-site visits were also asked to help identify major collections. All additional agencies identified in this manner were sent questionnaires.

CHAPTER II

MATERIALS COLLECTIONS

The analysis of collections of audiovisual materials in the state is divided by type of agency: (1) area film libraries; (2) educational television corporations; (3) government agencies; (4) multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations; (5) public libraries; (6) public school districts; and (7) post-secondary educational institutions.

The Handbook of Standard Terminology and A Guide for Recording and Reporting Information About Educational Technology identifies and defines 102 types of audiovisual materials. Thirty-three of these types of audiovisual materials were selected for inclusion in the study. Those were the ones which in the judgment of the investigators would be most likely be found in most collections. Even so, only 39 of the types were found in enough abundance that data were compiled and presented in the final report.

In the tables for each type of agency, general patterns in collection development emerge. These are pointed out in the text. Minor variations in these trends are also discussed in the text for each type of agency.

Area Film Libraries

Of the 25 area film libraries in the state, 23 responded to the questionnaire. An analysis of their holdings is presented in Table 3.

The major holdings of the area film libraries were 16mm motion pictures. All area film libraries reported 16mm motion pictures in their collections. Their collections ranged in number from 600 to 5,630. Most collections totaled well over 1,000 16mm motion pictures. A total of 41,820 motion pictures was held by all of the area film libraries reported in the study.

Among the 25 area film libraries there were two special collections. These were the 16mm feature film collections at Montgomery County Board of Education and at the Metropolitan Cleveland Educational Resource Center. These two collections are unique among collections of educational films. Only one other state in the country, New Jersey, is known to have established 16mm feature film collections.

Second in number to 16mm motion pictures in the collections of the area film libraries were filmstrips. Thirteen of the libraries reported holding filmstrips. This was about half of the area film libraries. Their filmstrip holdings ranged from 20 to 7,493. The majority held between 100 and 200 filmstrips. There was a total of 21,858 filmstrips in the area film libraries included in the report.

No other type of material was available in any great numbers in the area film libraries. However, seven libraries reported a total of 1,703 8mm motion pictures, six libraries reported a total of 2,137 slides, eight libraries reported a total of 1,844 overhead transparencies, three libraries reported a total of 1,366 audio tapes, five libraries reported a total of 1,641 study prints, four libraries reported a total of 1,112 audio discs, and seven libraries reported a total of 284 multimedia kits.

In addition, one library reported six slide tape sets, one library reported 25 charts, two libraries reported a total of 30 maps, one library reported 100 art prints, one library reported 500 photographs, two libraries reported a total of 182 pictures, four libraries reported a total of 47 learning packages, three libraries reported a total of seven games, three libraries reported a total of 77 video tapes, one library reported three dioramas, one library reported six models, and three libraries reported a total of 15 items of realia.

The Sandusky Area Supplementary Educational Center reported 12 types of materials. Clermont County reported 11 types of materials. Lorain County Supplementary Educational Center reported 10 types of materials. Portsmouth High School Instructional Materials Center reported eight types of materials. All other libraries were quite limited in the types of materials in their collections.

Educational Television Corporations

There are 13 public educational television stations in Ohio--WCET Cincinnati, WOSU Columbus, WPBO, Portsmouth, WOET Dayton, WMUB Oxford, WGTE Toledo, WOUB Athens, WOUC Cambridge, WGSF Newark, WBGU Bowling Green, WVIZ Cleveland, WNEO Alliance, and WEAO Akron. All are affiliates of the Ohio Educational Television Network headquartered in Columbus. Headquarters for WOSU and WPBO are in Columbus, WOET and WMUB in Dayton, WOUB and WOUC in Athens, and WNEO and WEAO in Kent. State universities house five of the stations--The Ohio State University, Miami University, Ohio University, Bowling Green State University, and Kent State University. For the purpose of supporting instructional television in the elementary and secondary schools of the state eight educational television corporations have been formed. They are presented in Appendix 3.

It may be said that educational television in Ohio has three publics--the general public, the elementary and secondary schools, and the universities. Its patterns of organization, operation, and incorporation reflect the influence of these three publics.

Insofar as possible, questionnaires were sent to each of these television centers. The returns, however, are from seven of the eight educational television corporations. Data gathered from the corporations are presented in Table 4. It must be remembered that only the educational television corporations are represented. General educational television, that presented for the general public in the evening hours, and university instructional television services are not represented.

Videotape recording was the major type of audiovisual material held by the educational television corporations. Of the seven educational television corporations included in the study, six reported having videotape recordings. The size of collections ranged from 0 to 1,830. Three of the corporations had fewer than 100 videotape recordings. One reported 500. Two reported 1,500 or more. There was a total of 4,055 videotape recordings among the seven educational television corporations included in the study.

The Ohio Educational Television Network holds an additional 3,000 videotape recordings. Of these, 2,000 are owned by the Ohio Department of Education. All 13 affiliates of the Network have access to these 3,000 videotape recordings.

Videotape recordings are often viewed as an alternative to 16mm motion pictures. Both videotape recordings and motion pictures present moving pictorial images. Many videotape recordings are available in 16mm motion picture format. Conversely, many 16mm motion pictures are available on videotape. Many producers prefer the 16mm motion picture as the medium of record when making moving pictorial images. The quality of the image is better. The equipment is easier to take on location. The work is then copied onto videotape. Stations may broadcast from either videotape or 16mm motion pictures, providing they have the proper equipment.

In addition to the videotape recordings, two educational television corporations reported a total of 33 16mm motion pictures, one corporation reported three multimedia kits, two corporations reported a total of seven learning packages, and one corporation reported 100 slides.

Only one corporation reported four types of materials. Two corporations reported two types of materials.

The educational television corporations were clearly not major 16mm motion picture libraries, although two of the area film libraries are housed at educational television broadcast facilities. Neither did the educational television corporations have exceptionally large numbers of videotape recordings, even though the videotape recording was their major holding. The educational television stations each have access to the 3,000 videotape recordings of the Ohio Educational Television Network.

Government Agencies

There are local, state, and Federal government agencies and government agencies of foreign nations which have libraries of 16mm motion pictures and other audiovisual materials in Ohio. A total of 15 such government agencies was identified for inclusion in the study. Of the 15 agencies, eight responded by completing questionnaires. The data from the questionnaires are presented in Table 5. Several government agencies did not complete their questionnaires by recording the numbers of audiovisual materials in their collections. They marked their questionnaires for several types of materials. Their marks were interpreted by the investigators to mean that these types of materials were included in their holdings.

The major type of audiovisual material held by government agencies was the 16mm motion picture. All of the government agencies which returned the questionnaire indicated that they had collections of 16mm motion pictures. Collections ranged in size from 23 to 2,000. A total of 3,316 16mm motion pictures was reported by five government agencies. Collections of 16mm motion pictures were reported by three additional government agencies, but they did not respond by indicating the numbers of motion pictures in their collections.

Slides were the next most numerous type of audiovisual material reported by government agencies. One agency reported 15,000 slides. A second agency reported a collection of slides, but not the number.

Four government agencies reported slide/audiotape collections. A total of 19 slide/audiotapes were reported by two government agencies. Two more government agencies reported collections of slide/audiotapes, but not the numbers.

In addition, two government agencies reported collections of overhead transparencies, but not the numbers. Videotape recordings were reported by two government agencies in a total amount of 110. Filmstrips were reported in a total amount of three by two government agencies, but one agency did not report the numbers.

The Ohio Rehabilitation Services Commission reported six types of materials. The Ohio Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation and the State Fire Marshall each reported four types of materials. The Ohio Commission on Aging reported three types of materials. The remaining government agencies reported only 16mm motion pictures.

The major type of audiovisual material held by government agencies was the 16mm motion picture. The Ohio Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Lewis Research Center had the major collections. Both exceed 1,000 in number. Government agencies were limited in the types of audiovisual materials they made available.

Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organizations

There are nine multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations funded by the State Library of Ohio with Library Services and Construction Act funds. There is also one area library service organization in which 11 counties participate. Questionnaires were sent to all these organizations. Responses were received from nine of them. The data gathered from the questionnaires are presented in Table 6.

The major type of audiovisual material among the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations was the 8mm motion picture. All except the area library service organization reported holdings of 8mm motion pictures. The collections ranged from 17 to 1,300 in number. A total of 3,902 8mm motion pictures was reported by six multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations.

The next most numerous type of audiovisual material reported by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations was the 16mm motion picture. There were four multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations that reported holdings of 16mm motion pictures. The collections ranged from 1 to 279 in number. A total of 620 16mm motion pictures was reported by the four multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations.

In addition, one multicounty interlibrary cooperative organization reported 627 filmstrips. A total of 340 slides was reported by two multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations. One multicounty interlibrary cooperative organization reported one slide/audiotape presentation. A total of 11 overhead transparencies was reported by two multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations.

SOLO and WORLDS both reported four types of audiovisual materials. SOLO and SWORL reported three types of audiovisual materials. Each of the rest of the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported two types of audiovisual materials. OVAL did not report any audiovisual materials. It contracts with SOLO for 16mm motion picture services.

The multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations are just beginning to develop. At the present time their audiovisual materials collections appear to be in the initial stages of their development. They hold the promise of being able to provide important collections of materials, especially for the rural areas of the state.

Public Libraries

Questionnaires were sent to 64 public libraries throughout the state. These were libraries which reported 16mm motion picture collections of over 500 in the Ohio Directory of Libraries 1976 and all public libraries which participate in film circuits. Questionnaires were returned from 43 public libraries. Data from the questionnaires are presented in Table 7.

The major audiovisual holdings of public libraries were audio disc recordings. A total of 292,063 audiodisc recordings was reported by the public libraries in the survey. The next most frequently reported audiovisual items were pictures and photographs. A total of 234,523 pictures and photographs was reported by the 43 public libraries. There was a total of 125,762 maps. Slide collections totaled 48,957. Study prints numbered 33,867. The next most frequently reported medium was the audio tape recording. There was a total of 27,066 audio tape recordings. The 16mm motion picture collections, numbering 21,564, ranked eighth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual media. Art prints ranked ninth with a total of 21,099. There were 14,590 filmstrips reported and 10,589 8mm motion pictures. None of the other collections rose over the 10,000 mark. There were 200 stereographs, 131 games, 112 videotape recordings, 101 multimedia kits, 49 exhibits, 33 simulations, 16 globes, 15 overhead transparencies, 8 realia, 5 dioramas, and 273 other miscellaneous items. These made a grand total of 831,033 audiovisual items in all the public libraries which responded to the questionnaire.

Eleven public libraries had collections of over 10,000 audiovisual items. They were located in Toledo, Columbus, Cleveland, Akron, Dayton, Cuyahoga County, Lorain, Cincinnati, Canton, Steubenville, and Lima. Details of their holdings are presented in Table 8.

The largest numbers of audio disc recordings were reported in Cleveland, Dayton, Cuyahoga County, Toledo, Akron, and Columbus respectively. Each reported over 10,000 audio disc recordings in their collections.

The largest picture and photograph collection was reported to be in Toledo. It numbered 100,000 items. It was followed by Akron at 55,121, Columbus at 40,000, and Kent at 6,400 items each.

The map collection at Toledo totaled 120,367. Both Springfield and Lorain had map collections which exceeded 1,000.

The largest slide collections were reported in Cincinnati, Cuyahoga County, and Canton respectively. Each numbered over 5,000. Collections in Lima, Lorain, and Springfield numbered between 1,000 and 5,000.

Collections of 30,000, 2,000, 832, and 800 study prints were reported by Columbus, Springfield, North Baltimore, and New Philadelphia respectively.

Columbus, Dayton, Cuyahoga County, Cincinnati, and Toledo reported audio tape recording collections of over 1,000.

Seven libraries reported over 1,500 16mm motion pictures. They were located in Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Columbus, Akron, Dayton, Cincinnati, and Toledo. All other libraries reported fewer than 1,000 16mm motion pictures. Details of the seven largest 16mm motion picture collections are presented in Table 9.

Columbus reported 10,400 art prints. Dayton reported 8,000. No other library reported a collection of over 500 art prints.

Filmstrip collections exceeding 1,000 were reported in Cuyahoga County, Cincinnati, Grove City, and North Baltimore. Collections between 500 and 1,000 were reported in Martin's Ferry, Cleveland, Lima, Bowling Green, Canton, and Akron.

No collections of any other type of audiovisual media exceeded 1,000 items.

The reader is reminded to take into consideration that 21 libraries did not report their holdings. The investigators also believe that several of the libraries probably did not report their entire holdings in all categories of audiovisual materials. This was possibly due to the internal organizational patterns in the libraries.

Public School Districts

Questionnaires were sent to 49 city school districts, two exempted village school districts, 10 county school districts, and four local school districts for a total of 65 school districts. These were school districts which listed a library, audiovisual, instructional materials, or educational media administrator in the Ohio Educational Directory 1975-76 or were otherwise recommended during the course of the study. Returns were received from 30 city school districts, two exempted village school districts, two county school districts, and four local school districts, a total of 38 school districts. Details from the questionnaires are presented in Table 10.

Respondents were instructed to complete the questionnaire with respect to the district level program. Information about building level programs is reported in the Ohio Department of Education annual principal's reports. The study was designed so that it would not duplicate data reported in this manner. It was intended to project district level programs. Most of the respondents appear to have followed the directions. However, the investigators believe that several of the respondents may have reported on the basis of all the buildings in the district rather than the district level program only.

The school districts reported a total of 896,967 audiovisual items. These collections comprised 30 different types of audiovisual media.

The most frequently reported medium was the filmstrip. A total of 229,394 filmstrips was reported by 28 school districts. The second most frequently reported medium was the picture. A total of 158,967 pictures was reported by 10 school districts. One school district reported 157,000 pictures. The third most frequently cited item was the multimedia kit. A total of 115,734 multimedia kits was reported by 20 school districts. One school district reported 115,734 multimedia kits. The fourth most frequently reported item was the audio disc recording with a total of 83,161 cited by 20 school districts. Audio tape recordings were the fifth most frequently reported items. A total of 68,403 audio tape recordings was reported by 23 school districts.

The 16mm motion picture was the sixth most frequently reported item. A total of 46,480 16mm motion pictures was reported by 31 school districts. This was the largest number of school districts reporting any single type of audiovisual medium.

A total of 36,306 art prints was reported by 5 school districts for the seventh ranking audiovisual item. Photographs were reported 33,265 times by seven school districts. Overhead transparencies numbered 26,909. They were reported by 20 school districts and ranked ninth among the most frequently reported media. A total of 19,276 slides was reported by 25 school districts. The next most frequently reported medium was the globe. A total of 4,168 was reported by seven school districts. There was a total of 3,167 8mm motion pictures reported by 20 school districts. Videotape recordings were reported 2,889 times by a total of 18 school districts. There were 1,364 audio/slide tape presentations reported by nine school districts. Two school districts reported a total of 1,101 educational toys. None of the other types of media totaled over 1,000 items. They were 911 game, 560 learning packages, 325 audiocards, 207 charts, 148 models, 60 realia, 47 exhibits, 41 simulations, 12 holograms, and

10 mock-ups. One school made a combined report of 3,391 three-dimensional objects.

The largest single collection numbered 715,206 items. It was reported by the Cleveland City Schools. Among the collection were 15 types of audiovisual media. The Euclid City Schools had 14,642 items in eight categories. The Cincinnati City Schools reported 13,497 items in seven categories. The Oregon City Schools reported 13,740 items in 13 categories. The Alliance City Schools reported 12,468 items in nine categories. The Boardman Local Schools reported 11,773 items in 21 categories. The Hubbard Exempted Village Schools reported 10,450 items in eight categories.

Schools which reported between 5,000 and 10,000 items were Akron City Schools 8,896 items in ten categories; Columbus City Schools 7,397 items in four categories; Shawnee Local Schools 7,618 items in 13 categories; Newark City Schools 6,942 items in 22 categories; Springfield City Schools 6,799 items in 10 categories; Barberton City Schools 6,715 items in 14 categories; and Canton City Schools 6,219 items in 10 categories.

Between 1,000 and 5,000 items were Lorain City Schools 4,663 items in 16 categories; Lake County Schools 4,263 items in 17 categories; Findlay City Schools 4,160 items in five categories; Dayton City Schools 3,415 items in 10 categories; Massillon City Schools 4,139 items in five categories; Lakewood City Schools 3,620 items in 11 categories; Troy City Schools 3,040 items in nine categories; Crestline Exempted Village Schools 2,884 items in 10 categories; Wooster City Schools 2,742 items in 12 categories; Hamilton City Schools 2,786 items in one category; Elyria City Schools 2,683 items in nine categories; Youngstown City Schools 1,900 items in nine categories; Mt. Vernon City Schools 1,856 items in one category; South Euclid Lyndhurst City Schools 1,552 items in four categories; Middletown City Schools 1,403 items in 11 categories; and Shaker Heights City Schools 1,153 items in one category.

School Districts which reported fewer than 1,000 items were Berea 953 items in five categories, Crawford County Schools 880 items in one category, and Austintown Local Schools 500 items in one category.

The 16mm motion picture collections were reported as follows: Cincinnati, 5,803; Akron 5,334; Columbus 5,100; Cleveland 4,327; Canton 3,008; Euclid 2,702; Dayton 2,621; Lorain 2,000; Parma 2,000; Springfield 1,300; Shaker Heights 1,153; Lakewood 1,100; Youngstown 1,083; Cleveland Heights 920; Hamilton 947; Crawford County 880; Barberton 705; Massillon 662; Berea 650; Boardman 617; Shawnee 550; Lake County 546; Austintown 500; Middletown 490; Findlay 454; South Euclid-Lyndhurst 400; Alliance 397; Mt. Vernon 144; Newark 60; Oregon 15; and Wooster 7.

Post-Secondary Educational Institutions

Questionnaires were sent to 71 service units in 39 post-secondary educational institutions. There were 43 responses representing 26 post-secondary educational institutions. Details from the questionnaires are presented in Table 11.

A total of 463,234 audiovisual items were reported. They were in 25 different categories.

The most frequently reported medium was the audio disc recording. A total of 215,363 audio disc recordings was reported by 24 units. The next most frequently reported medium was the slide. A total of 107,283 slides was reported by 30 units. The third most frequently reported medium was the audio tape recording. A total of 37,602 audio tape recordings was reported by 29 units. The fourth most frequently reported medium was the map. A total of 27,015 maps was reported by 15 units. The fifth most frequently reported medium was the filmstrip. A total of 23,141 filmstrips was reported.

The 16mm motion picture was reported a total of 16,738 times by 28 units. It was the sixth most frequently reported medium. Pictures were reported in a total amount of 13,156 by five units. Photographs were reported 4,699 times by a total of 4 units. Overhead transparencies were reported 4,209 times by a total of 21 units. Multimedia kits were reported 4,169 times by a total of 20 units. Videotape recordings were reported 2,475 times by a total of 22 units. Audio slide tape presentations were reported 1,191 times by a total of 15 units. No other type of audiovisual medium was reported in numbers over 1,000. There were 904 study prints, 775 art prints, 513 games, 497 charts, 258 learning packages, 222 toys, 189 simulations, 102 models, 63 realia, 54 globes, 14 exhibits, and 121 miscellaneous other types of media.

Bowling Green State University Audio Center reported a high total of 176,540 items for a single unit. These were audio disc recordings and audio tape recordings. Cleveland State University Library reported the second highest total number of audiovisual items with 77,210 items in 12 different categories. Third highest among the units reporting was Wittenberg University with a total of 44,456 items in eight different categories. Capital University was fourth highest with a total of 20,992 items in 21 different categories. Kent State University reported a total of 20,594 items in six different categories for the fifth highest report. The Ohio State University Department of Photography and Cinematography reported 13,290 items. The University of Toledo Technological Media Center was sixth with a total of 10,886 items in seven different categories.

No other unit reported over 10,000 items. Between 5,000 and 10,000 items were Denison 9,882, Wright State University Library 7,930, Bowling Green State University Curriculum Resource Center 7,551, Miami University Middletown Branch 6,419, Ohio University Educational Media Center 6,270, Ohio University Chillicothe Branch Campus 6,230, University of Cincinnati Raymond Walters Campus 5,793, Malone College 5,692, Defiance College 5,643, and Bowling Green State University Instructional Media Center 5,500.

Between 1,000 and 5,000 items were University of Dayton Curriculum Materials Center 4,294, The Ohio State University West Campus 3,906, Otterbein College 3,094, Owens Technical Institute 2,494, Urbana College 2,222, University of Cincinnati Curriculum Resource Center 2,197, University of Dayton Media Center 1,723, The Ohio State University Teaching Aids Laboratory 1,500, Dyke College 1,477, Ohio Dominican College 1,236, The Ohio State University Cooperative Extension Service 1,200, University of Dayton Library 1,156, and Notre Dame College 1,140.

Others were St. Mary's Seminary 761, Ohio University Learning Resources Center 787, Bowling Green State University Firelands Campus 656, Cuyahoga Community College 650, The Ohio State University School of Medicine 560, Mt. Union College 430, The Ohio State University Listening Center 428, University of Akron Law Library 265, The Ohio State University School of Pharmacy 165, and University of Cincinnati Faculty Resource Center 15.

Only three units reported over 1,000 16mm motion pictures. They were Kent State University Audio-Visual Services 9,593, The Ohio State University Teaching Aids Laboratory 1,500, and Wright State University Library 1,150.

The reader is reminded that a large proportion of the post-secondary educational institutions did not respond to the questionnaire.

Summary

A total of 2,293,736 audiovisual items was reported by all of the agencies included in the survey. These items fell into 39 different categories. A summary is presented in Table 12.

The most frequently reported medium was the audio disc recording. A total of 591,699 audio disc recordings was reported. Public libraries reported 292,063 audio disc recordings. Post-secondary educational institutions reported 215,363. Public school districts reported 83,161. None were reported by other types of agencies.

The second most frequently reported medium was the picture. A total of 406,646 pictures was reported by all the agencies. Public libraries reported 234,523. Public school districts reported

158,967. Post-secondary educational institutions reported 13,156. No other agencies reported any pictures.

Third among the most frequently reported media by all agencies was the filmstrip. A total of 289,613 filmstrips was reported. Public school districts reported 229,394. Post-secondary educational institutions reported 23,141. Area film libraries reported 21,858. Public libraries reported 14,590. Multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported 627. Government agencies reported three. Only educational television corporations reported no filmstrips.

Fourth among the most frequently reported media were slides. A total of 193,093 slides was reported by all types of agencies. Post-secondary educational institutions reported 107,283 slides. Public libraries reported 48,957. Public school districts reported 19,276. Government agencies reported 15,000. Area film libraries reported 2,137. Multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported 340. Educational television corporations reported 100. All types of agencies reported slides among their holdings.

Maps were the fifth most frequently reported medium. There was a total of 154,029 maps reported. Public libraries reported 125,762 maps. Post-secondary educational institutions reported 27,015 maps. Public school districts reported 1,252 maps. No other types of agencies reported holdings of maps.

Sixth most frequently reported of the media were audio tape recordings. A total of 134,437 audio tape recordings was reported. Public school districts reported 68,403. Post-secondary educational institutions reported 37,602. Public libraries reported 27,066. Area film libraries reported 1,366 No other agencies reported audio tape recordings.

The 16mm motion picture ranked seventh among the most frequently reported media. A total of 130,571 16mm motion pictures was reported. Public school districts reported 46,480. Area film libraries reported 41,820. Public libraries reported 21,564. Post-secondary educational institutions reported 16,738. Government agencies reported 3,316. Multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported 620. Educational television corporations reported 33. All types of agencies reported holdings of 16mm motion pictures.

Multimedia kits ranked eighth among the most frequently reported media. A total of 120,291 multimedia kits was reported. Public school districts reported 115,734 multimedia kits. Post-secondary educational institutions reported 4,169. Area film libraries reported 284. Public libraries reported 101. No other types of agencies reported multimedia kits.

There was a total of 93,460 study prints reported. They were the ninth most frequently reported medium. Public school districts reported 57,048 study prints. Public libraries reported 33,867. Area film libraries reported 1,641. Post-secondary educational institutions reported 904. No other type of agency reported study prints.

Art prints were the next most frequently reported medium. A total of 58,180 ranked them tenth. Public school districts reported 36,306. Public libraries reported 21,099. Post-secondary educational institutions reported 775. No other type of agency reported art prints.

The number of photographs reported was 37,964. Public school districts reported 33,265. Post-secondary educational institutions reported 4,699. It is believed that some agencies may have included photographs with their report of picture collections.

Overhead transparencies were reported by five of the types of agencies included in the study. There was a total of 33,588. Public school districts reported 27,509. Post-secondary educational institutions reported 4,209. Area film libraries reported 1,844. Public libraries reported 15. Multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported 11. No other type of agency reported overhead transparencies.

The next most frequently reported medium was the 8mm motion picture. A total of 21,812 8mm motion pictures was reported. Public libraries reported 10,589. Multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported 3,902. Public school districts reported 3,167. Post-secondary educational institutions reported 2,451. Area film libraries reported 1,703. No other types of agencies reported any 8mm motion pictures.

A total of 9,641 videotape recordings was reported. Educational television corporations reported 4,055. Public school districts reported 2,889. Post-secondary educational institutions reported 2,475. Public libraries reported 112. No other type of agency reported video tape recordings,

No other type of audiovisual material was reported in total amounts exceeding 5,000. There were 4,238 globes, 2,575 slide audio tape presentations, 1,555 games, 1349 toys, 866 learning packages, 704 charts, 325 audiocards, 263 simulations, 254 models, 200 stereographs, 131 realia, 110 exhibits, 50 puppets, 12 holograms, 10 sculptures, 10 computer assisted instruction packages, and 5 dioramas. One public school district grouped 3,391 three-dimensional items together.

The public school district collections reflected the largest total number of items, 897,567. This did not include building level collections for the most part, although it is believed that some school districts may have reported building level collections as well as district level collections. The public school district collections also represented the widest variety of materials. They reported 29 different categories of media. Next were the public libraries with 831,023 items in 25 different categories. Third were the post-secondary educational institutions. They reported a total of 463,234 items in 26 different categories. However, the proportion of post-secondary educational institutions that responded to the questionnaire was less than any of the other types of agencies included in the final report. The area film libraries ranked fourth with a total of 73,765 items in nine different categories. Government agencies were fifth with a total of 18,448 items in five different categories. Multicounty interlibrary cooperatives ranked sixth with their total of 5,501 items in six different categories. The educational television corporations were last with their 4,198 items in four categories.

CHAPTER III

EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS

The analysis of collections of audiovisual equipment is divided by type of agency: (1) area film libraries, (2) educational television corporations, (3) government agencies, (4) multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, (5) public libraries, (6) public school districts, and (7) post-secondary educational institutions. Tables for each type of agency are presented. General patterns and their variations are discussed in the text for each type of agency. A summary concludes the chapter.

Area Film Libraries

The area film libraries reported a total of 641 pieces of audiovisual equipment. They were divided among 41 different categories. Details from the questionnaires are presented in Table 13.

The most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment was the audio tape recorder. A total of 87 audio tape recorders was reported by 15 area film libraries. The next most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment was the filmstrip projector. A total of 61 filmstrip projectors was reported by 17 area film libraries. The third most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment was the 16mm motion picture projector. A total of 58 16mm motion picture projectors was reported by 22 area film libraries. All except one area film library reported the 16mm motion picture projector as part of their audiovisual equipment collections. The fourth most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment was the filmstrip viewer. A total of 53 filmstrip viewers was reported by 11 area film libraries. The next most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the overhead projector. A total of 46 overhead projectors was reported by 17 area film libraries. There were 36 film inspectors reported by 21 of the area film libraries. Two area film libraries did not report film inspectors as part of their collections. A total of 27 slide projectors was reported by 16 of the area film libraries to rank eighth as the most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment. Ninth most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment was the 8mm motion picture projector. A total of 23 8mm motion picture projectors was reported by 6 area film libraries. The tenth most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment was the still camera. A total of 22 still cameras was reported by 10 area film libraries.

No other type of audiovisual equipment was reported in amounts which exceeded 20 pieces. There were 12 opaque projectors, 12 audio tape players, 12 video receiver/monitors, 11 electrostatic copiers, 11 video cameras, 10 thermo copiers, 10 dry mount presses, 9 diazo printer/processors, 8 slide viewers, 8 mechanical lettering devices, 7 copy stands, 6 offset presses, 6 video tape players, 5 motion picture cameras, 5 rotary duplicators, 5 laminators, 4 teaching machines, 4 audiotape duplicators, 4 bulletin boards, 3 sign makers, 3 videotape editors, 3 magnetic boards, 3 hook and loop boards, 2 synchronizers, 2 photographic lettering devices, 2 felt boards, 1 enlarger, 1 wet copier, and 1 chalkboard.

The area film library in Portsmouth reported the largest number of pieces of audiovisual equipment, 110 pieces. These were divided into 19 different categories. Licking County reported 76 pieces of equipment in 21 different categories. Hamilton County reported 61 pieces of equipment in 14 categories.

Reporting fewer than 50 pieces of equipment were Montgomery County 47, East Central Ohio--South 46, Lorain County 39, Butler County 21, Wilmington 21, Summit County 20, Delaware County 19, Tri-County 19, Southeastern Ohio 17, Medina County 10, Clermont County 9, Warren County 8, Metropolitan Cleveland 5, Satellite V 5, Northwest Ohio 3, and Gallipolis 2.

Educational Television Corporations

The educational television corporations reported a total of 334 pieces of audiovisual equipment in 26 different categories. Details from the questionnaires returned by the educational television corporations are presented in Table 14.

The outstanding equipment collections among the educational television corporations were videotape recorders and receiver/monitors. The educational television corporations reported a total of 112 videotape recorders. All corporations reported having videotape recorders in their equipment collections. A total of 91 receiver/monitors was reported by the seven educational television corporations. All agencies, again, reported receiver/monitors in their equipment collections.

Other pieces of audiovisual equipment reported by the educational television corporations were 22 video cameras, 12 video editors, 12 film chains, 11 filmstrip projectors, 11 still cameras, 8 motion cameras, 6 16mm motion picture projectors, 6 videotape players, 5 effects generators, 4 copy stands, 3 bulletin boards, 2 enlargers, 2 electrostatic copiers, 2 mechnaical lettering devices, 2 photographic lettering devices, 2 dry mount presses, 1 overhead, 1 film inspector, 1 rotary duplicator, 1 thermo copier, 1 wet copier, 1 offset press, and 1 audiocard reader.

Metropolitan Cleveland reported the largest numbers of equipment. Its 147 pieces were divided among 18 different categories.

Greater Toledo reported 69 pieces of equipment in 20 categories.
Greater Cincinnati reported 62 pieces of equipment in ten categories.
Northeastern Ohio reported 23 pieces of equipment in nine categories.
Southeastern Ohio reported 21 pieces of equipment in 12 categories.
Central Ohio reported eight pieces of equipment in three categories.
Northwest Ohio reported four pieces of equipment in three categories.

In addition to their strength in video equipment, the educational television corporations have strength in their collections of production equipment.

Government Agencies

The eight government agencies included in the study reported a total of 173 pieces of audiovisual equipment in 32 different categories. Details from the equipment portions of the questionnaires are presented in Table 15.

The 16mm motion picture projector was the most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment reported by the government agencies. A total of 25 16mm motion picture projectors was reported. All but one of the government agencies reported having at least one 16mm motion picture projector in their collections. The next most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment was the projection screen. A total of 24 projection screens was reported. All except one of the government agencies reported one or more projection screens.

A total of 22 slide projectors was reported by the government agencies. This made the slide projector the third highest ranking type of audiovisual equipment in terms of the frequency of reports. All except one government agency reported at least one slide projector in their collections of audiovisual equipment.

The audio tape recorder was the next most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment. There was a total of 19 audio tape recorders reported. Five government agencies reported having audio tape recorders in their audiovisual equipment collections.

There was a total of 15 overhead projectors reported by six government agencies. This ranked the overhead projector as the fifth most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment.

No other type of audiovisual equipment was reported more than 10 times by government agencies. There were nine filmstrip projectors, seven bulletin boards, six still cameras, five video cameras, four opaque projectors, three slide viewers, three film inspectors, three motion picture cameras, three audio tape players, three receiver monitors, two synchronizers, two programmers, two copy stands, two thermo copiers, two videotape recorders, one dissolve unit, one filmstrip viewer, one enlarger, one diazo printer/processor, one offset press, one photographic lettering device, one dry mount press, one videotape player, one videotape editor, one hook and loop board, one felt board, and one chalkboard.

The Ohio Department of Health reported 97 pieces of audiovisual equipment in 21 different categories. The Ohio Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources both reported 19 pieces of equipment. The Ohio Commission on Aging reported 18 pieces of equipment. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration Lewis Research Center reported 11 pieces of equipment. The Corporation for Health Education in Appalachia, Inc., reported nine pieces of equipment.

Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organizations

The multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported a total of 91 pieces of audiovisual equipment in 20 different categories. Details of the information on audiovisual equipment returned in the questionnaires are presented in Table 16.

The 16mm motion picture projector and the projection screen tied for first among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment reported by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations. They reported a total of 18 items in each category. However, only five reported having the projectors, while all indicated they had screens in their collections.

The 8mm motion picture projector was the next most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment reported by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations. A total of 12 8mm motion picture projectors was reported by four organizations.

No other type of audiovisual equipment was reported in numbers higher than 10. There were five still cameras, five audio tape recorders, five bulletin boards, four film inspectors, four rotary duplicators, three slide projectors, two filmstrip projectors, two slide viewers, two overhead projectors, two copy stands, one synchronizer, one electro copier, one thermo copier, one offset press, one audio tape player, one magnetic board, and one chalkboard. Two multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations also reported a total of two scanners.

SWORL reported 31 pieces of audiovisual equipment in nine categories. COIN reported 21 pieces of equipment in 11 categories. WORLDS reported 12 pieces of equipment in 12 categories. SOLO reported 11 pieces in seven categories. NORWELD reported nine pieces in in eight categories. NOLA reported seven pieces in six categories. OVAL did not report numbers of pieces of equipment, but indicated holdings in eight categories.

The multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations were clearly not large holders of audiovisual equipment. Only when equipment was purchased for each of the member libraries did equipment collections amount to significant numbers. There would appear to be a large area for growth among the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations in the acquisition of audiovisual equipment.

Public Libraries

The public libraries reported a total of 1,681 pieces of audiovisual equipment. They were divided among 47 different categories. Details of the data reported by the public libraries in the questionnaire are presented in Table 17.

The most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment reported by public libraries was the 16mm motion picture projector. A total of 245 16mm motion picture projectors was reported by 42 libraries. The second most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment was the projection screen. A total of 210 projection screens was reported by 37 different libraries. Third among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the audio disc recording player. A total of 177 audio disc recording players was reported by 31 different libraries. Ranking fourth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the filmstrip projector. A total of 157 filmstrip projectors was reported by 32 libraries. The fifth most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment was the audio tape recorder. A total of 152 audio tape recorders was reported by 26 libraries.

The sixth most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment among the public libraries was the audio tape playback unit. A total of 98 audio tape playback units was reported by 19 libraries. A total of 83 8mm motion picture projectors was reported by 27 different libraries to rank it seventh among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment. Eighth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the slide projector. A total of 82 slide projectors was reported by 25 libraries. Ninth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the bulletin board. A total of 76 bulletin boards was reported by 23 libraries. The tenth most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment was the film inspector. A total of 54 film inspectors was reported by 30 libraries.

There were 51 stereoscopes reported by two libraries to rank the stereoscope as the eleventh most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment. Twelfth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the chalkboard. A total of 27 was reported by 14 libraries. A total of 24 filmstrip viewers was reported by 13 libraries to rank the filmstrip viewer as the thirteenth most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment. Fourteenth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the still camera. A total of 21 still cameras was reported by 13 libraries. A total of 18 slide viewers was reported by 11 libraries to rank it fifteenth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment in public libraries.

There were 18 wet copiers, 16 overhead projectors, 15 video cameras, 11 opaque projectors, and 11 thermo copiers reported by 6, 11, 3, 7, and 7 libraries respectively. Totals of 10 audio tape duplicators, 10 video receiver/monitors, 10 rotary duplicators, 9 offset presses, and 9 sign makers were reported by 4, 4, 10, 5, and 8 libraries respectively. There were 9 felt boards, 6 slide tape synchronizers, 6 videotape playback units, 5 motion picture cameras, 5 copy stands, 5 mechanical lettering devices, 3 laminators, 2 programmers, 2 diazo printer/processors, 2 dry mount presses, 2 audiocard readers, 2 videotape recorders, 2 videotape editors, 1 dissolve unit, 1 enlarger, 1 photographic lettering device, 1 effects generator, 1 film chain, 1 magnetic display board, and 1 felt board. A scanning duplicator was also reported by one library.

Cuyahoga County Public Library reported the largest total amount of audiovisual equipment. They had 391 pieces in 24 different categories. Next was Toledo and Lucas County Public Library which reported a total of 178 pieces of equipment in 25 different categories. Cleveland Public Library reported a total of 122 pieces of equipment in 15 different categories. There were 102 pieces of equipment in 15 different categories reported by Akron and Summit County Public Library. Columbus and Franklin County Public Library reported 101 pieces of equipment in 20 different categories. East Liverpool Public Library reported 78 pieces of equipment in nine categories. Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library reported 61 pieces of equipment in 13 different categories. Geauga County Public Library reported 57 pieces of equipment in 15 different categories. Lorain Public Library reported 50 pieces of audiovisual equipment in 15 different categories.

No other public library reported more than 50 pieces of audiovisual equipment. There were 38 at Canton, 34 at Cincinnati, 33 at Grove City, 26 at Elyria, 23 at North Baltimore, 22 at Bowling Green and Hamilton, 21 at Martin's Ferry, 20 at Findlay, Lima, and Westerville, 19 at Springfield, 18 at Ravenna, 17 at Sandusky, 16 at Bexley, Grandview Heights, and Piqua, 15 at Kent, Massillon, Portsmouth, Steubenville, and Wellington, 12 at Tiffin, 11 at New Philadelphia, 10 at Lousiville, 9 at Barberton, Celina, and

Xenia, 8 at Bellefontaine, 6 at Urbana, 5 at Delaware, 4 at Gallipolis, and 2 at Versailles.

The reader is reminded that the equipment holdings of the large public library systems are probably decentralized with most branch libraries having only a few pieces and a slightly larger and more varied collection at the main library building. This is in contrast with the public school districts where the far larger numbers of equipment and materials are generally to be found in individual building level collections, rather than in the district level collections which are reported in this study.

Public libraries appear to have fairly substantial collections of audiovisual equipment in some instances. However, audiovisual equipment is not present in the numbers and the variety in public library as in school districts and in post-secondary educational institutions. The large number of 16mm motion picture projectors in the public libraries suggests a strong emphasis on that medium in contrast to some of the other audiovisual media.

Public School Districts

A total of 50,164 pieces of audiovisual equipment was reported bv public school districts. The equipment was divided into 49 different categories. Details from the questionnaires are presented in Table 18.

The most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment in the public school districts was the filmstrip viewer. A total of 12,898 filmstrip viewers was reported by 30 districts. The second most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment was the projection screen. A total of 8,038 projection screens was reported by 32 school districts. Ranking third among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the audio tape recorder. A total of 5,327 audio tape recorders was reported by 34 school districts. Fourth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the overhead projector. A total of 4,278 overhead projectors was reported by 31 school districts. In fifth place among the types of audiovisual equipment most frequently reported by public school districts was the filmstrip projector. A total of 4,243 filmstrip projectors was reported by 35 school districts.

Sixth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the audio disc record player. A total of 3,958 audio disc record players was reported by 27 school districts. The next most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment was the 16mm motion picture projector. A total of 2,715 16mm motion picture projectors was reported by 32 school districts. Eighth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the thermo copier. A total of 1,279 thermo copiers was reported by 28 school districts. In ninth place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the video receiver/monitor. A total of 1,272 video receiver/monitors was reported by 28 school districts. Ranking tenth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the bulletin board. A total of 802 bulletin boards was reported by 18 school districts.

In eleventh place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment by public school districts was the opaque projector. A total of 520 opaque projectors was reported by 27 school districts. Twelfth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the audiocard reader. A total of 518 audiocard readers was reported by 14 school districts. Among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment in thirteenth place was the slide viewer. A total of 465 slide viewers was reported by 22 school districts. Reported in fourteenth place among the audiovisual equipment was the slide projector. A total of 442 slide projectors was reported by 31 school districts. In fifteenth place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment among the public school districts was the chalkboard. A total of 431 chalkboards was reported by 15 school districts.

Sixteenth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the still camera. A total of 377 still cameras was reported by 31 school districts. The audiotape playback unit was the seventeenth most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment. A total of 363 was reported by 19 school districts. In eighteenth place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the 8mm motion picture projector. A total of 362 8mm motion picture projectors was reported by 29 school districts. The teaching machine ranked nineteenth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment. A total of 361 teaching machines was reported by seven school districts. Twentieth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the videotape recorder. A total of 267 videotape recorders was reported by 30 school districts.

In twenty-first place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the video camera. A total of 171 video cameras was reported by 27 school districts. The dry mount press ranked twenty-second among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment. There was a total of 167 dry mount presses reported by 31 school districts. Twenty-third among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the felt board. A total of 135 felt boards was reported by 11 school districts. Ranking in twenty-fourth place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the videotape player. A total of 78 videotape players was reported by 15 school districts.

Twenty-fifth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the magnetic display board. A total of 64 magnetic display boards was reported by nine school districts.

There were 64 motion picture cameras reported by 23 school districts to rank them twenty-sixth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment. In twenty-seventh place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the film inspector. A total of 60 film inspectors was reported by 22 school districts. Twenty-eighth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the copy stand. A total of 60 copy stands was reported by 29 school districts. In twenty-ninth place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the laminator. A total of 48 laminators was reported by 24 school districts. Thirtieth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the synchronizer. A total of 43 synchronizers was reported by 22 school districts.

There were 40 electrostatic copiers reported by 14 school districts, 42 audio tape duplicators by 24 school districts, 34 mechanical lettering devices by 18 school districts, 29 enlargers by 16 school districts, and 29 diazo printer/processors by 22 school districts. A total of 23 dissolve units was reported by 16 school districts, 23 offset presses by 12 school districts, 20 sign makers by 12 school districts, 18 programmers by eight school districts, 17 effects generators by 13 school districts, 16 rotary duplicators by 10 school districts, and 14 hook and loop boards by 11 school districts. There were 13 audio page recorders reported by three school districts, 11 videotape editors by seven school districts, 10 wet copiers by five school districts, nine photographic lettering devices by seven school districts, five film chains by four school districts, two stereoscopes by one school district, and two videotape duplicators by two school districts.

The Cleveland City Schools ranked first among the public school districts in amount of audiovisual equipment. They reported 28,369 pieces in 31 categories. The Youngstown City Schools were second. They reported 3,115 pieces of equipment in 27 categories. Third was Cleveland Heights-University Heights City Schools with 2,820 pieces of equipment in 32 categories. In fourth place was the Canton City School District with 2,608 pieces of equipment in 33 different categories. The Lorain City Schools were fifth with 2,175 pieces of equipment in 38 different categories. The Boardman Local Schools placed sixth with 2,118 pieces of equipment in 32 different categories. The Findlay City Schools reported 1,711 pieces of equipment in 32 categories. The Austintown Local Schools reported 1,517 pieces of equipment in 38 categories. The Alliance City Schools reported 1,173 pieces of equipment in 39 categories.

Reporting between 500 and 1,000 pieces of equipment were the Elyria City Schools with 764 pieces in 39 categories, the Hubbard Exempted Village Schools with 667 pieces in 24 categories, the Shawnee Local Schools with 608 pieces in 26 categories, and the Jackson Local Schools with 521 pieces in 20 categories. Between 100 and 500 pieces of equipment were Dayton City Schools with 289 pieces in 28 categories, the Akron City Schools with 232 pieces in 36 categories, the Barberton City Schools with 226 pieces in 32 categories, the Cincinnati City Schools with 200 pieces in 21 categories, the Wooster City Schools with 156 pieces in 21 categories, the Newark City Schools with 122 pieces in 21 categories, the Parma City Schools with 101 pieces in 34 categories, and the Euclid City Schools with 100 pieces in 39 categories. Reporting fewer than 100 pieces of equipment were Hamilton City Schools 97, Springfield City Schools 82, South Euclid-Lyndhurst City Schools 68, Berea City Schools 44, Lakewood City Schools 38, Mansfield City Schools 38, Middletown City Schools 23, Oregon City Schools 20, Lake County Schools 16, Troy City Schools 11, Massillon City Schools 5, and Mt. Vernon City Schools 5.

The public schools reported the largest numbers of audiovisual equipment of all the types of agencies in the study. Both the public school districts and the post-secondary educational institutions had pieces of audiovisual equipment in 49 categories. While public school districts were asked to report only district level collections, it is believed that some reported both district level and building level audiovisual equipment collections.

Post-Secondary Educational Institutions

The post-secondary educational institutions reported a total of 12,458 pieces of audiovisual equipment. They were divided into 49 different categories. Details from the questionnaires are presented in Table 19.

The most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment among the post-secondary educational institutions was the audio tape recorder. A total of 2,306 audio tape recorders was reported by 36 units. The second most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment was the projection screen. A total of 1,322 projection screens were reported by 36 units. Ranking third among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the overhead projector. A total of 1,264 overhead projectors was reported by 35 units. Fourth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the slide projector. A total of 1,259 slide projectors was reported by 40 units. The video receiver/monitor was the fifth most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment among the post-secondary educational institutions. A total of 963 video receiver/monitors was reported by 30 units.

Sixth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment in the post-secondary educational institutions was the 16mm motion picture projector. A total of 861 16mm motion picture projectors was reported by 35 units. Ranking seventh among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the audio tape recording playback unit. A total of 707 audio tape recording playback units was reported by 30 service units. The eighth most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment was the filmstrip projector. A total of 470 filmstrip projectors was reported by 38 service units. Ninth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the 8mm motion picture projector. A total of 333 8mm motion picture projectors was reported by 32 units. The audio disc record player ranked tenth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment in the post-secondary educational institutions. There was a total of 299 audio disc record players reported by 24 units.

The eleventh most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment among the post-secondary educational institutions was the videotape recorder. A total of 289 videotape recorders was reported by 30 units. Twelfth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the video camera. A total of 236 video cameras was reported by 29 units. Thirteenth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the bulletin board. A total of 193 bulletin boards was reported by 19 units. Ranking fourteenth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the felt board. A total of 173 felt boards was reported by 13 units. In fifteenth place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the still camera. A total of 167 still cameras was reported by 28 units.

Sixteenth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment in the post-secondary educational institutions was the filmstrip viewer. A total of 164 filmstrip viewers was reported by 24 units. In seventeenth place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the opaque projector. A total of 154 opaque projectors was reported by 30 units. Ranking eighteenth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the videotape player. A total of 145 videotape players was reported by 23 units. A total of 121 slide viewers was reported by 22 units to rank nineteenth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment. Placing twentieth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the motion picture camera. A total of 116 motion picture cameras was reported by 23 units.

Ranking twenty-first among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment in the post-secondary educational institutions was the synchronizer. A total of 100 synchronizers was reported by 20 units. In twenty-second place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the teaching machine. A total of 84 teaching machines was reported by 10 units. In twenty-third place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the dissolve unit. A total of 73 dissolve units was reported by 21 units. The twenty-fourth place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was held by the copy stand. A total of 57 copy stands was reported by 29 units. In twenty-fifth place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the magnetic board. A total of 55 magnetic boards was reported by 11 units.

A total of 55 dry mount presses reported by 31 units ranked as the twenty-sixth most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment among the post-secondary educational institutions. In twenty-seventh place was the audio tape duplicator. They were reported by 19 units for a total of 54 times. Twenty-eighth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the thermo copier. A total of 47 thermo copiers was reported by 26 units. Ranking twenty-ninth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the sign maker. A total of 45 sign makers was reported by 17 units. In thirtieth place was the enlarger. A total of 45 enlargers was reported by 20 units.

There were 34 programmers reported by 17 units, 29 felt boards by 13 units, 29 electrostatic copiers by 14 units, 27 mechanical lettering devices by 17 units, and 27 diazo printer/processors by 17 units. A total of 21 effects generators was reported by 14 units, 19 hook and loop boards by 12 units, 17 film inspectors by 10 units, 16 wet copiers by 7 units, and 14 audiocard readers by 4 units. Reporting 12 videotape editors were 9 units, 12 photographic lettering devices were 10 units, 11 laminators were 10 units, and 8 film chains were 7 units. There were 6 videotape duplicators reported by 1 unit, 4 offset presses by 2 units, 3 stereoscopes by 3 units, and 1 audio page recorder.

Leading the post-secondary educational institutions in the amount of audiovisual equipment reported was Kent State University Audio-Visual Services. They reported 1,667 pieces of equipment in 37 different categories. Next was Cuyahoga Community College which reported 1,414 pieces of equipment in 30 categories. In third place was the University of Akron Library with 819 pieces in 28 categories. Fourth was The Ohio State University School of Medicine with 792 pieces in 29 categories. Placing fifth was The Ohio State University Teaching Aids Laboratory with 765 pieces in 29 categories. Ranking sixth was Bowling Green State University Instructional Materials Center with 602 pieces in 39 categories. In seventh place was Wright State University Library with 556 pieces in 35 categories. Eighth was Capital University with 550 pieces in 28 categories. The Ohio State University Listening Center reported 460 pieces in eight categories. In tenth place was Otterbein College with 394 pieces in 25 categories.

The University of Cincinnati Faculty Resource Center reported 359 pieces in 28 categories. The University of Toledo Technological Media Center reported 334 pieces in 24 categories. Denison University reported 318 pieces in 30 categories. The Ohio State University West Campus reported 304 pieces in 13 categories. Wittenberg University reported 266 pieces in 30 categories. Ohio University Learning Resource Center reported 241 pieces in 23 categories. Both Ohio Dominican and Owens Technical Institute reported 222 pieces. Ohio Dominican's holdings were in 31 categories. Owens Technical Institute's were in 22 categories. The Medical College at Toledo reported 210 pieces in 30 categories.

Reporting between 100 and 200 pieces of equipment were University of Dayton Media Center 186, Malone College 180, Miami University Hamilton Campus 174, Ohio University Educational Media Center 173, Ohio State University College of Pharmacy 169, University of Cincinnati Curriculum Resource Center 132, Dyke College 126, Defiance College 113, The Ohio State University Department of Photography and Cinema 104, Ohio University Chillicothe Campus 103. Post-secondary educational institutions which reported fewer than 100 pieces of equipment were Urbana College 91, Bowling Green State University Firelands Campus 88, Cleveland State University Library 88, Mount Union College 52, Miami University Middletown Campus 47, Notre Dame College 29, University of Dayton Curriculum Materials Center 21, University of Akron Law Library 19, University of Dayton Library 18, Bowling Green State University Audio Center 10, Ohio State University Cooperative Extension Service 4, and Bowling Green State University Curriculum Resource Center 3.

The post-secondary educational institutions have strong holdings of audiovisual equipment in a large number of categories.

Summary

A total of 65,539 pieces of audiovisual equipment was reported by all the agencies included in the survey. They represented 49 types of audiovisual equipment. A summary of the types of audiovisual equipment by types of agency is presented in Table 20.

The filmstrip viewer was the most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment. A total of 13,140 filmstrip viewers was reported by five types of agencies. The second most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment was the projection screen. A total of 9,651 was reported by six types of agencies. Third in the frequency of being reported was the audio tape recorder. It was reported in a total amount of 7,910 by all types of agencies. Ranking fourth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the overhead projector. A total of 5,622 was reported by all types of agencies. The filmstrip projector was the fifth most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment. A total of 4,953 was reported by all types of agencies.

Sixth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the audio disc record player. A total of 4,434 audio disc record players was reported by three types of agencies. In seventh place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the 16mm motion picture projector. It was reported a total of 3,928 times by all types of agencies. The video receiver/monitor was the eighth most frequently reported type of audiovisual equipment. It was reported a total of 2,351 times by six types of agencies. Ranking ninth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the slide projector. A total of 1,835 slide projectors was reported by six types of agencies. Reported in tenth place was the thermo copier. A total of 1,351 thermo copiers was reported by all types of agencies.

In eleventh place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the audio tape player. A total of 1,184 audio tape players was reported by six types of agencies. Twelfth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the bulletin board. A total of 1,090 bulletin boards was reported by all types of agencies. In thirteenth place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the 8mm motion picture projector. A total of 813 8mm motion picture projectors was reported by five types of agencies. The opaque projector was fourteenth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment. A total of 701 opaque projectors was reported by five types of agencies. Ranking fifteenth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the videotape recorder. A total of 684 videotape recorders was reported by six types of agencies.

A total of 633 chalkboards was reported by six types of agencies to rank them sixteenth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment. In seventeenth place was the slide viewer with a total of 617 reported by six types of agencies. Eighteenth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the still camera. A total of 610 still cameras was reported by all types of agencies. In nineteenth place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the audiocard reader. A total of 542 audiocard readers was reported by five types of agencies. Ranking twentieth was the video camera with 460 reported by six types of agencies.

Twenty-first among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the teaching machine. A total of 449 teaching machines was reported by three types of agencies. Twenty-second was the videotape playback unit which was reported 242 times by six types of agencies. In twenty-third place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the dry mount press. A total of 237 was reported by six types of agencies.

The motion picture camera ranked twenty-fourth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment. A total of 201 motion picture cameras was reported by six types of agencies. Placing twenty-fifth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the film inspector with 175 being reported by all types of agencies.

In twenty-sixth place among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the felt board. A total of 175 felt boards was reported by five types of agencies. Twenty-seventh among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the synchronizer. A total of 154 synchronizers was reported by 6 types of agencies. Ranking twenty-eighth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the copy stand. A total of 137 copy stands was reported by all types of agnecies. The magnetic display board was twenty-ninth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment. A total of 124 was reported by five types of agencies. Thirtieth among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment was the electrostatic copier. A total of 113 electrostatic copiers was reported by six types of agencies.

There were 110 audio tape duplicators reported by four types of agnecies, 98 dissolve units by four types of agencies, 79 enlargers by six types of agencies, 77 sign makers by four types of agencies, 76 mechanical lettering devices by five types of agencies, and 68 diazo printer/processors by five types of agencies. A total of 67 laminators was reported by four types of agencies, 56 programmers by four types of agencies, 56 stereoscopes by three types of agencies, 47 rotary duplicators by six types of agencies, and 46 wet copiers by five types of agencies. There were 45 offset presses reported by five types of agencies, 44 effects generators reported by four types of agencies, 41 videotape editors reported by six types of agencies, 38 hook and loop boards reported by 5 types of agencies, 26 film chains reported by four types of agencies, 14 audio page recorders reported by two types of agencies, and eight videotape duplicators reported by two types of agencies.

The public school districts ranked first in the amount of audiovisual equipment. They reported 50,164 pieces representing all 49 types included in the report. The post-secondary educational institutions ranked second, reporting 12,458 pieces of audiovisual equipment in all 49 categories. In third place were the public libraries with 1,680 pieces of equipment in 46 categories. Fourth were the area film libraries with 641 pieces of equipment in 41 categories. The educational television corporations ranked fifth with 334 pieces of equipment in 25 categories. Sixth were the government agencies with 173 pieces of equipment in 32 categories. Last were the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations with 89 pieces of equipment in 20 categories.

All types of agencies reported the 16mm motion picture projector, but it ranked seventh overall among the most frequently reported types of audiovisual equipment. All types of agencies also reported filmstrip projectors, overhead projectors, film inspectors, still cameras, copy stands, thermo copiers, offset presses, audio tape recorders, and bulletin boards.

CHAPTER IV

SERVICES

The services performed by an organization are the end product of its program. All types of agencies were asked whether they provided services in the following categories: (1) availability, (2) technical, (3) evaluation, (4) copying and duplicating, (5) production, (6) facilities, (7) professional, (8) reference, and (9) distribution. A combined total of 51 services was included in the checklist. The results were analyzed according to each type of agency. A summary of services is presented at the conclusion of the chapter.

Area Film Libraries

Data on the services provided by the area film libraries are presented in Table 21. The area film libraries reported performing a total of 345 services. The services were in 41 of the 51 specific categories. The most frequently reported service was the loan of materials. All of the area film libraries reported this service. This was the only service which all of the area film libraries had in common.

The delivery of materials was the next most frequently reported service among the area film libraries. There were 17 of the 23 libraries which reported the delivery of materials as one of their services. There were 16 area film libraries which reported consultation and 16 which reported selection services. Users' guides and current awareness were provided by 14 of the area film libraries. The evaluation of materials was reported as a service by 13 libraries, as were in-service education and the answering of simple fact questions. There were 12 area film libraries which reported the loan of equipment. The group purchasing of equipment was reported as a service by 12 area film libraries. Delivery of equipment was reported by 11.

The evaluation of equipment and group purchasing of materials was provided by 10, less than half of the area film libraries. Group purchasing of supplies was a service reported by nine area film libraries, as were the evaluation of curriculum and equipment selection. Materials were rented by eight area film libraries, as were the provision of individual viewing and small group viewing facilities. The copying of audiotapes was performed by seven libraries, as were the copying of printed materials and instructional development. The maintenance of materials was reported by six area film libraries, as were maintenance of equipment and the provision of individual listening facilities.

Materials were reported cataloged by only five of the area film libraries. The evaluation of instruction, the evaluation of facilities, and the provision of small group listening facilities were each reported by five libraries as services which they provided. Only four of the area film libraries reported the copying of slides and the provision of large group presentation facilities. The processing of materials was reported by three of the area film libraries, as were the evaluation of programs, photography, the production of graphic materials, and the provision of bibliographies. The copying of microforms, the recording of video and audio tapes, the design of hardware systems, and research and development services were each reported by two libraries. Television production was reported by one area film library, as were a user production laboratory, the rental of equipment, and the distribution of materials by radio broadcast. No area film libraries reported the installation of hardware, cinematography, reprography, or the distribution of materials via television as their services.

Ranked according to the number of services, the area film libraries are as follows: Portsmouth 40, Licking County 30, Clermont County 29, Northeastern Ohio 26, Franklin County 22, Montgomery County 21, Hamilton County 19, Lorain County 19, Sandusky 16, Butler County 15, Southeastern Ohio 15, Wilmington 15, Medina County 14, East Central Ohio--North 13, Warren County 12, Summit County 9, Tri-County 9, East Central Ohio--South 8, Satellite V 6, Northwest Ohio 3, Metropolitan Cleveland 2, Delaware 1, and Gallipolis 1.

The area film libraries appear to be strongest in professional services, followed by availability service, technical services, evaluation services, facilities, reference services, distribution services, copying services, and production services, in that order.

Educational Television Corporations

Data on the services provided by the educational television corporations are presented in Table 22. The seven educational television corporations included in the study reported a total of 103 audiovisual services. The services included 30 specific categories.

All the corporations reported offering consultation and broadcast services. These were the only two services reported by all the educational television corporations. Television production, in-service education, equipment selection, and the answering of simple fact questions were each reported as services by six of the educational television corporations. There were five educational television corporations which reported offering users' guides, group purchasing of equipment, the evaluation of programs, the design of hardware systems, and current awareness services. The provision of large group presentations, instructional development, materials selection, and delivery of materials were each reported by four educational television corporations as services they perform.

Less than half of the educational television corporations, three in each category, reported equipment evaluation, facilities evaluation, and the provision of small group viewing facilities among their services. The loan of materials, the purchase of supplies, the evaluation of instruction, and research and development activities were each reported by two educational television corporations as services. The loan of equipment, materials rental, the group purchasing of materials, the maintenance of equipment, the evaluation of performance, the provision of individual listening facilities, individual viewing facilities, small group listening facilities, and bibliographies were reported once each. No educational television corporation reported the following services: equipment rental, materials processing, materials maintenance, installation of hardware, evaluation of materials, evaluation of curriculum, copying of printed materials, copying of microforms, copying of audiotapes, copying of videotapes, copying of slides, audio recording, photography, cinematography, reprography, graphics, user production laboratory, the delivery of equipment and radio broadcast services.

Ranked in order of the number of services provided the educational television corporations are: Northwest Ohio 21, Southeastern Ohio 17, Northeastern Ohio 15, Metropolitan Cleveland 14, Greater Toledo 14, Central Ohio 13, and Greater Cincinnati 11.

The educational television corporations appear to be strongest in the provision of professional services, followed by evaluation services,reference services, distribution services, facilities, availability services, technical services, and production services, in that order.

Government Agencies

The eight government agencies included in the study reported the provision of a total of 69 audiovisual services. The services were divided among 36 categories. Details of the services provided by government agencies are presented in Table 23.

The largest number of government agencies reporting any single service was five. Both the loan of materials and materials selection services were reported by five government agencies

There was a total of four government agencies that reported in-service education, equipment selection, answering simple fact questions, and current awareness services. The loan of equipment, the provision of small group viewing facilities, and consultation were each reported as services by a total of three government agencies. There was a total of two government agencies which reported materials evaluation, equipment evaluation, evaluation of programs, the copying of printed materials, the copying of videotapes, the provision of individual listening facilities, and the provision of small group listening facilities as services.

The purchasing of equipment, the purchasing of materials, the cataloging of materials, the maintenance of equipment, the evaluation of instruction, the evaluation of curriculum, performance evaluation, the evaluation of facilities, audio recording, photography, cinematography, graphics, television, the provision of large group presentations, the provision of individual viewing facilities, instructional development, the design of hardware systems, the preparation of bibliographies, the delivery of materials, and radio broadcasts were each reported as a service offered by one government agency. No government agency reported providing users' guides, equipment rental, materials rental, the purchasing of supplies, the processing of materials, the maintenance of materials, the installation of hardware, the copying of microforms, the copying of audiotapes, the copying of slides, reprography, user production laboratories, research and development, and television broadcasting as services.

Government agencies in the study ranked in order according to the number of audiovisual services provided are: National Aeronautics and Space Administration 24, Corporation for Health Education in Appalachia Ohio 13, Ohio Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation 12, Ohio Department of Health 8, Ohio Commission on Aging 5, State Fire Marshall 5, and Ohio Department of Natural Resources 2.

The government agencies appear to be strongest in professional services, evaluation services, reference services, facilities services, availability services, production services, technical services, copying services, and distribution services in that order.

Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organizations

The seven multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations included in the study reported a total of 85 audiovisual services. The audiovisual services were among 38 specific categories. Data on the provision of audiovisual services by multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations are presented in Table 24.

No single specific audiovisual service was performed by all the multicounty interlibrary cooperatives. Two services were reported by each of six multicounty interlibrary cooperatives. They were the loan of equipment and in-service education. A total of five multicounty interlibrary cooperatives reported the loan of materials, the rental of materials, consultation, and the answering of simple fact questions to be among the services they offered.

A total of four multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported offering each of the following services: materials selection, equipment selection, the delivery of materials, and current awareness services. Three multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported services in the maintenance of materials and the evaluation of materials. There was a total of two multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations that reported each of the following services: the purchase of materials, maintenance of equipment, evaluation of equipment, the copying of printed materials, and the copying of slides. Each of the following services was reported by one multicounty interlibrary cooperative organization: users' guides, equipment rental, equipment purchase, processing of materials, evaluation of programs, evaluation of instruction, copying microforms, copying audiotapes, photography, cinematography, reprography, graphics, large group space, individual listening, small group viewing, instructional development, bibliographies, research and development, equipment delivery, radio broadcast, and television broadcast. No multicounty interlibrary cooperative reported service in the cataloging of materials, installation of hardware, evaluation of curriculum, evaluation of performance, evaluation of facilities, copying of videotapes, audio recording, television production, individual viewing, small group listening, production laboratory, or design of hardware systems.

In order of the number of audiovisual services provided, the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations ranked: SWORL 23, WORLDS 15, COIN 12, SOLO 12, NOLA 11, NORWELD 7, and OVAL 5.

The multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations appear to be strongest in professional services, availability services, reference services, technical services, evaluation services, distribution services, copying services, production services, and facilities in that order.

Public Libraries

The 43 public libraries included in the study reported a total of 436 audiovisual services. The services were divided among 49 specific categories. An analysis of the audiovisual services reported by the public libraries appears in Table 25.

No single service was reported by all 43 public libraries. The service reported most often was the loan of materials. This was reported by 40 libraries. The next most frequently reported service was the answering of simple fact question in 35 libraries. The third most frequently reported audiovisual service was the copying of printed materials which was reported by 25 libraries. In fourth place among the most frequently reported audiovisual services was the provision of individual listening facilities. This service was reported by 23 public libraries. Ranking fifth among the most frequently reported audiovisual services by public libraries was the provision of current awareness services, reported by 22 public libraries.

A total of 21 public libraries reported providing both users' guides and small group viewing facilities as audiovisual services. Materials were rented by 20 public libraries. Large group presentation facilities were reported by 18 public libraries. The loan of equipment and the provision of bibliographies were both reported as services by 15 public libraries. Thirteen public libraries reported the cataloging of audiovisual materials as service. The provision of small group viewing facilities was reported by 12 public libraries. There were 11 public libraries that reported the processing of audiovisual materials as a service they performed. The evaluation of materials was a service reported by 10 public libraries.

Nine public libraries reported the provision of individual viewing facilities. The maintenance of equipment, materials selection, consultation, and the delivery of materials were each reported as services by eight public libraries. A total of seven public libraries reported radio broadcasts. The evaluation of equipment, the evaluation of programs, and the copying of audio tapes were each reported by a total of six public libraries. Five public libraries reported the copying of microfilm, in-service education and the delivery of equipment among the services they performed. The selection of equipment was a service reported by four public libraries. A total of three public libraries reported the rental of equipment, performance evaluation, the evaluation of facilities, and research and development activities. There were two public libraries that reported each of the following services: the purchase of materials, the purchase of supplies, the evaluation of instruction, the copying of slides, photography, reprography, graphics production, and user production laboratory. Only one public library reported each of the following services: purchase of equipment, audio recording, video recording, television production, instructional development, the design of hardware systems, and television broadcasts. No public library reported the installation of hardware, the evaluation of curriculum, or cinematography as services.

Cuyahoga County Public Library ranked first in the number of audiovisual services offered with a total of 38. It was followed by Toledo and Lucas County which reported 29 services. For third place Columbus and Franklin County Public Library and Findlay Public Library were tied with 19 services each. Fourth place was another tie with both Bexley and Elyria reporting 18 services.

Portsmouth Public Library and Cleveland Public Library both reported 17 services. Bowling Green Public Library reported 16 services. Both Lorain and Ravenna reported 14 services. A total of four libraries reported 13 services--Gallipolis, Martin's Ferry, Piqua, and Sandusky. North Baltimore and Westerville both reported 11 services. There were 10 services reported by Akron, Grandview Heights, and Massillon.

Reporting fewer than 10 audiovisual services were Louisville 9, Canton 8, Hamilton 8, Kent 8, Tiffin 8, New Philadelphia 7, Celina 6, Cincinnati 6, Dayton 6, Grove City 6, Delaware 5, Wellington 5, Chardon 4, Lima 4, Springfield 4, Steubenville 4, Urbana 4, Xenia 4, Barberton 2, Bellefontaine 2, Wooster 2, and East Liverpool 1.

The public libraries offered availability services, facilities, reference services, technical services, copying services, evaluation services, professional services, distribution services, and production services in that order.

Public School Districts

The 37 public school districts included in the study reported a total of 1,284 audiovisual services. The services were divided among all 51 specific categories. A detailed analysis of the services reported by public school districts is presented in Table 26.

No single service was reported by all 37 public school districts. The loan of materials was reported by 36 of them. Four services were reported by 35 public school districts. They were the evaluation of materials, consultation services, current awareness services, and the delivery of materials. Thirty-four public school districts reported the selection of equipment as one of their services. In-service education was reported as a service by 33 public school districts. The loan of equipment, group purchasing of equipment, group purchasing of supplies, maintenance of equipment, the evaluation of equipment, the copying of audiotapes, materials selection, and the answering of simple fact questions were reported as services offered by 32 school districts. The maintenance of materials was reported as a service by 31 public school districts. Thirty school districts reported users' guides, delivery of equipment and the purchase of materials as services.

The provision of individual viewing facilities was a service reported by 29 public school districts. There were 28 public school districts that reported the rental of materials, the copying of printed materials, and the provision of small group viewing facilities as services. The processing of materials, photography, the provision of individual listening facilities, and the provision of small group listening facilities were reported by 27 school districts. Twenty-six public school districts reported the cataloging of materials and audio recording as services. The evaluation of facilities and television production were both reported by 25 public school districts. Twenty-three public school districts reported offering the copying of slides and the preparation of bibliographies among their services. Videotape recording was reported by 22 school districts as was the provision of large group presentations, user production laboratories, and instructional development. Twenty-one of the public school districts reported the distribution of materials by television. The evaluation of programs and the evaluation of curriculum were reported by 20 public school districts.

Services reported by fewer than 20 public school districts were evaluation of instruction 19, installation of hardware systems 18. evaluation of performance 18, research and development 18, the production of graphics 17, the design of hardware systems 17, equipment rental 13, radio broadcasting 8, cinematography 7, reprography 7, and the copying of microforms 4.

The Alliance City Schools reported a total of 50 services. Akron reported 48. Cleveland, Lakewood, and Boardman reported 46 services. Lorain and Austintown reported 45. Findlay and Oregon reported 44 services. Forty-three services were reported by Barberton, Columbus, Newark, Hubbard, and Shawnee. South Euclid reported 42 services.

Fewer than 40 services were reported by the following school districts: Springfield 38, Cincinnati 36 Parma 35, Hamilton 34, Jackson 34, Elyria 33, Massillon 32, Canton 31, Shaker Heights 29, Dayton 27, Troy 27, Youngstown 27, Crestline 22, Berea 19, Middletown 19, Lake County 19, Mansfield 17, Cleveland Heights 13, Mt. Vernon 12, and Crawford County 2.

The public school districts reported technical services, evaluation services, professional services, facilities, availability services copying services, production services, reference services, and distribution services in that order.

Post-Secondary Educational Institutions

The 43 post-secondary educational units included in the study reported a total of 1,162 audiovisual services. These services were divided among all 51 specific categories. Details of the services provided by the units in the post-secondary educational institutions are provided in Table 27.

The most frequently reported service among the post-secondary educational units was the answering of simple fact questions. This service was reported by 40 units. Thirty-eight of the post-secondary educational units reported providing small group viewing facilities. Next were individual viewing facilities and small group listening facilities which were both reported by 37 units. The loan of materials and individual listening facilities were both reported by 36 units. Thirty-five units reported providing current awareness services. There were 34 units that reported providing equipment maintenance. The loan of equipment was reported by 33 units. Maintenance of materials was reported as a service by 32 units. The provision of large group presentation facilities was reported by 31 units, as were equipment selection services and consultation services. Materials selection was reported as a service by 30 units.

Twenty-eight units reported the evaluation of materials and audio recording. Photography, users' guides, the processing of materials, and the cataloging of materials were each reported by 27 units. There were 26 units that reported the evaluation of equipment as a service. Twenty-four units reported the copying of printed materials, the copying of slides, television production, and the delivery of materials as services. There were 23 units that reported instructional development and the delivery of equipment as services. Twenty-two units reported in-service education and the provision of bibliographies as services. The production of graphics was reported as a service by 21 units.

Services reported by fewer than 20 post-secondary educational units were production laboratories 18, the design of hardware 18, installation of hardware 17, copying of videotapes 16, evaluation of facilities 15, group purchasing of equipment 14, group purchasing of materials 14, evaluation of programs 14, evaluation of instruction 14, cinematography 14, televised delivery 14, reprography 12, group purchasing of supplies 12, research and development 11, equipment rental 8, copying of microforms 7, curriculum evaluation 6, performance evaluation 6, and radio broadcasting 4.

According to the number of audiovisual services reported the post-secondary educational units ranked as follows: Capital 46, Wittenberg 45, The Ohio State University School of Medicine 43, Cuyahoga Community College 41, The Ohio State University School of Pharmacy 40, Kent State University Audio-Visual Services 40, and Urbana 40. Reporting between 30 and 40 services were Defiance 38, Ohio Dominican 37, University of Cincinnati

Curriculum Resource Center 31, and Wright State University Library 31. Reporting from 20 to 30 services were the University of Cincinnati Raymond Walters Campus 27, The Ohio State University Cooperative Extension Service 27, the Medical College at Toledo 27, Miami University Middletown Branch 25, The Ohio State University Listening Center 25, Owens Technological Institute 24, Otterbein 23, Miami University Hamilton Branch 21, and The Ohio State University West Campus 20. Reporting fewer than 20 services were the University of Akron Library 19, Notre Dame 19, The Ohio State University Department of Photography and Cinema 19, Ohio University Educational Media Center 19, Bowling Green Audio Center 18, Cleveland State University Library 17, University of Akron Law Library 14, Bowling Green Curriculum Resource Center 14, St. Mary's 14, University of Dayton Library 12, University of Dayton Media Center 11, Mount Union 9, and the University of Dayton Curriculum Materials Center 7.

The post-secondary educational institutions reported the provision of facilities, technical services, professional services, availability services, production services, evaluation services, reference services, copying services, and distribution services in that order.

Summary

A total of 3,485 audiovisual services was reported by all seven types of agencies. The services represented all 51 specific categories. An analysis of services according to type of agency is presented in Table 28.

The most frequently reported service was the loan of materials. A total of 147 agencies reported providing this service. The next most frequently reported service was the answering of simple fact questions. This service was reported by 135 agencies. The provision of current awareness services ranked third with 119 agencies reporting. Consultation services were reported by 105 agencies. Both the loan of equipment and the provision of small group viewing facilities were reported by 102 agencies.

There were 99 agencies which reported materials selection services. Ninety-eight agencies reported the loan of users' guides. Individual listening facilities were reported by 96 agencies. Ninety-three agencies reported the delivery of materials. Equipment selection services were reported by 92 agencies. There were 91 agencies that reported materials evaluation services.

In-service education was reported as a service by 89 agencies. Eighty-eight agencies reported the copying of printed materials as a service. Both materials rentals and materials maintenance were reported as services by 87 agencies. Individual viewing facilities were reported by 85 agencies. Both small group viewing and the maintenance of equipment were reported by 84 agencies. Similarly, both large group presentations and equipment evaluations were reported by 81 agencies.

The cataloging of materials was reported by 72 agencies. It was followed by the copying of audiotapes which was reported by 71 agencies. Seventy agencies reported the delivery of equipment as service. There were 69 agencies which reported the processing of audiovisual materials. Sixty-six agencies reported the preparation of bibliographies as a service. Group purchasing of audiovisual equipment was reported by 65 agencies. It was closely followed by 61 agencies which reported group purchasing of supplies. Sixty agencies reported offering photography as a service.

Instructional development was a service reported by 59 agencies. Both audio recording and television production were reported by 58 agencies. Fifty-seven agencies reported group purchasing of supplies. The copying of slides was reported by 55 agencies. Fifty-two agencies reported the evaluation of facilities, and 51 agencies reported the evaluation of programs. There were 45 agencies which reported graphic production services. The evaluation of instruction, the design of hardware systems, and televised delivery systems were reported by 44 agencies. Both videotape copying and user production laboratories were reported by 43 agencies.

Services reported by fewer than 40 agencies were: research and development 37, evaluation of curriculum 36, installation of hardware 35, performance evaluation 33, equipment rental 26, cinematography 23, reprography 22, radio broadcasts 22, and the copying of microforms 19.

The public school districts reported the largest number of audiovisual services with a total of 1,284 in 51 categories. Second were the post-secondary educational institutions with a total of 1,162 services in 51 categories. The public libraries were in third place with a total of 436 services in 49 categories. Placing fifth were the area film libraries with a total of 345 services in 41 categories. The educational television corporations placed sixth with a total of 105 service in 30 categories. The multicounty library cooperative organizations performed 85 services in 38 categories.

The types of services most frequently reported were technical services, facilities, availability services, professional services, reference services, evaluation services, copying services, production services, and delivery services in that order.

CHAPTER V

UTILIZATION

Analysis of the data gathered from the questionnaires seemed to indicate that the reporting agencies used four methods to measure audiovisual utilization. The first was to count the number of times each item circulated. The second was to count or estimate the number of persons who viewed, heard, or otherwise used each item. The third was to count all audiovisual media in one category or to group similar types of audiovisual media into categories for counting. This approach was often used in combination with either of the first two approaches. The fourth approach was keeping no utilization records of all or selected types of media.

The questionnaire was designed to collect data according to the first two methods. Many agencies used more than one method for recording data. Some did not complete the circulation and utilization portions of the questionnaire. Data in this chapter should be interpreted with these limitations in mind.

In this chapter charts, maps, art prints, study prints, photographs, and other pictures are grouped together and presented under the heading of pictorial materials. All three-dimensional materials are reported in another group. Multimedia kits and learning packages are reported as kits. The 16mm motion pictures, 8mm motion pictures, filmstrips slides, slide/tapes, overhead transparencies, audiodiscs, audiotapes, and videotapes are reported individually. No report is made on microscope slides, audioslides, stereographs, holograms, audiocards, audiopages, and videodiscs.

Circulation statistics for each type of agency are presented and summarized. Then user statistics for each type of agency are presented and summarized. Next the geographical data for each type of agency are presented and summarized. Finally the user groups of each type of agency are presented and summarized.

Area Film Library Circulation

Only 22 of the 25 area film libraries completed the circulation portion of the questionnaire. As a group the area film libraries reported a total circulation of 303,349 items of audiovisual media. Circulation data for the area film libraries are presented in Table 29.

The most frequently circulated type of audiovisual medium was reported as the 16mm motion picture. A total of 278,175 16mm motion pictures circulated. This represented 91.7 percent of the total circulation. The second most frequently circulated type of audiovisual medium reported was the filmstrip. A total of 13,612 was reported circulated. This represented 4.5 percent of the total circulation. The circulation for other types of audiovisual media was reported as follows: pictorial materials 3,927 (1.3 percent) 8mm motion pictures 2,509 (.8 percent), slides 1,470 (.5 percent), videotapes 1,224 (.4 percent), three-dimensional materials 809 (.27 percent), audiodiscs 580 (.19 percent), overhead transparencies 433 (.14 percent), kits 374 (.14 percent), audiotapes 176 (.06 percent), and slide tape presentations 60 (.02 percent).

The 16mm motion picture and the filmstrip accounted for more than 96 percent of the circulation among the area film libraries. The circulation of all the other types of audiovisual media accounted for a total of less than 4 percent of the circulation of the area film libraries. The 16mm motion picture alone accounted for nearly 92 percent of the circulation.

Educational Television Corporation Circulation

Neither approach to the gathering of user data applied in this study was very satisfactory for measuring the utilization of the services of educational television corporations. The circulation data and user data do not adequately reflect the viewers of educational television in Ohio. A few educational television corporations reported the loan of videotape recordings.

There was a total of 8,765 videotape recordings reported loaned by the educational television corporations. Only one educational television corporation reported the loan of one 16mm motion picture. The videotape recordings were the only type of audiovisual medium which the educational television corporations circulated in any quantity. Complete data for the circulation by the educational television corporations are reported in Table 30.

Government Agency Circulation

Only six government agencies reported circulation data for the study. The six agencies reported a total of 31,866 audiovisual items which circulated. The items represented only four of the 12 categories of audiovisual media reported in this chapter. Details of the circulation data reported by government agencies are presented in Table 33.

The 16mm motion picture appeared to be the chief audiovisual medium circulated by the government agencies included in the study. A total of 31,821 16mm motion pictures was reported as being circulated by government agencies. This was 99.86 percent of the total circulation activity. There were 25 videotape recordings, 10 slides, and 10 slide/tapes reported circulated. They accounted for .08 percent, .03 percent, and .03 percent of the total circulation respectively.

Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organization Circulation

The multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported a total circulation of 69,701 audiovisual items. These items were distributed over five of the categories of audiovisual media reported in this chapter. Details of the circulation of the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations are presented in Table 32.

The audiodisc was the most frequently circulated types of audiovisual media among the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations. Audiodisc circulation of 40,177 accounted for nearly 58 percent of the total circulation among the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations. Circulation of 8mm motion pictures was 23,193, or 33 percent of the total circulation for the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations.

Public Library Circulation

A total circulation of 1,468,477 audiovisual items was reported by the public libraries included in the study. Three of the 43 public libraries did not submit circulation data. The circulation of audiovisual items was dispersed over all 12 of the categories reported in this chapter. Details of the circulation of audiovisual items by public libraries are presented in Table 33.

The audiodisc accounted for the largest amount of circulation of audiovisual items by public libraries. There were 722,181 audiodiscs circulated. They amounted to 49 percent of the total circulation. The second most frequently circulated type of audiovisual medium was the 16mm motion picture. A total of 344,056 16mm motion pictures was reported as circulated. They comprised 23 percent of the total circulation. Audiotape recordings were circulated 138,943 times. This represented 9.8 percent of the total circulation of audiovisual items by public libraries. Fourth among the most frequently circulated audiovisual items was the slide. A total of 135,077 slides was circulated. They represented 9 percent of the total circulation of audiovisual items by public libraries. In fifth place among the most frequently circulated audiovisual items by public libraries was the 8mm motion picture. A total of 83,167 8mm motion pictures was reported circulated. They comprised 6 percent of the total circulation. The filmstrip ranked sixth in circulation. A total of 26,941 filmstrips was reported for 1.5 percent of the total circulation. There were 25,770 pictorial materials reported as circulated which also rounded to 1.5 percent. The 1,216 videotape recordings which were reported as circulated comprised .1 percent of the total circulation. The 936 three-dimensional items which circulated accounted for .09 percent of the total. The 160 kits accounted for .01 percent. There were 38 overhead transparencies and two slide/tapes which were reported as circulated. Neither amounted to as much as .01 percent of the total circulation of audiovisual media reported by the public libraries included in the study.

The audiodisc at 49 percent, the 16mm motion picture at 23 percent, the audiotape recording at nearly 10 percent, slides at 9 percent, and the 8mm motion picture at 6 percent accounted for about 97 percent of the circulation of audiovisual items by public libraries. Other types of audiovisual media accounted for about 3 percent. The circulation of audiovisual media by public libraries was varied according to the 12 types of audiovisual media reported in this chapter.

Public School District Circulation

A total of 575,731 audiovisual items was reported circulated by the public school districts included in the study. Seven of the 37 public school districts did not report circulation data. Circulation among the public school districts was dispersed among the 12 types of audiovisual media reported in this chapter. Details of the circulation of public school districts are presented in Table 34.

A total of 356,835 16mm motion pictures was reported circulated by the public school districts. This accounted for 62 percent of the total circulation of audiovisual media by public school districts. The second most frequently circulated type of audiovisual media reported in circulation by public school districts was the filmstrip. A total of 101,122 filmstrips was reported circulated. They accounted for 17.7 percent of the total circulation. Ranking third among the most frequently circulated audiovisual media was the overhead transparency. A total of 31,733, or 5.5 percent of the total circulation, was reported. Fourth among the most frequently circulated audiovisual media were kits. A total of 20,508 kits was reported circulated. This was .37 percent of the total circulation among the public school districts. There were 17,387 audiotape recordings reported as circulated. These represented 3 percent of the total circulation. Slides were reported circulated 15,435 times to account for 2.7 percent of the total circulation. The 9,527 audiodisc recordings which were reported circulated by the public school districts were 1.8 percent of the total circulation. They were followed by 7,293 videotape recordings, which were 1.2 percent of the total circulation of audiovisual items by public school districts. Three-dimensional objects accounted for 1 percent of the circulation of the public school districts. There were 6,625 three-dimensional objects reported as circulated. The 6,035 pictorial materials circulated by the public school districts represented .8 percent of the total circulation. There were 2,984 8mm motion pictures circulated by the public school districts. This was .5 percent of the total circulation. The 248 slide/tapes which were reported circulated amounted to .1 percent of the total circulation.

The 16mm motion picture and the filmstrip were the major types of audiovisual media reported circulated by public school districts. Together they accounted for about 90 percent of the circulation. The other 10 percent of circulation activity was dispersed among all the other types of audiovisual media reported in this chapter.

Post-Secondary Educational Institution Circulation

The post-secondary educational institutions reported a circulation of 760,520 audiovisual items. The circulation was dispersed over all 12 of the types of audiovisual media reported in this chapter. Nine of the 43 post-secondary educational institutions included in the study did not report circulation data. Details of the circulation data for post-secondary educational institutions are presented in Table 35.

The audiotape recording was the type of audiovisual medium which was reported most frequently circulated by the post-secondary educational institutions. A total of 489,657 audiotape recordings was reported as circulated. This amounted to 64.4 percent of the total circulation. In second place among the most frequently circulated audiovisual media among the post-secondary educational institutions was the 16mm motion picture. The total of 84,709 16mm motion pictures which was reported as circulated accounted for 11 percent of the total circulation. Third among the most frequently circulated audiovisual media was the videotape recording. A total of 60,967 was reported as circulated. This amounted to 8 percent of the total. The next most frequently circulated type of audiovisual medium was the audiodisc recording. A total of 28,583 was reported as circulated. This was 3.8 percent of the total circulation. Three percent of the total circulation was accounted for by pictorial materials. There were 22,994 pictorial materials reported as circulated.

The number of kits reported circulated was 14,770. This was 2 percent of the total circulation. There were 14,660 three-dimensional materials reported as circulated. This was also approximately 2 percent of the total circulation. The 13,539 slide/tapes reported as circulated accounted for 1.8 percent of the total circulation. One percent of the total circulation was represented by the circulation of filmstrips. A total of 7,856 filmstrips was circulated. The 3,425 8mm motion pictures which were reported as circulated amounted to .5 percent of the total circulation. The 2,129 overhead transparencies were .3 percent of the total.

The audiotape recordings at 64.4 percent, the 16mm motion pictures at 11 percent, and the videotape recordings at 8 percent were the most frequently circulated audiovisual media reported by the post-secondary educational institutions. They accounted for over 83 percent of the total circulation. The rest of the circulation was dispersed among seven of the other categories of audiovisual media reported in this chapter.

Circulation of All Types of Agencies

A total of 3,218,410 audiovisual items was reported circulated by all the types of agencies included in the study. The materials were dispersed among the 12 categories of audiovisual media reported in this chapter. An analysis of the circulation by all types of agencies is presented in Table 36.

The 16mm motion picture was the most frequently circulated medium by all the agencies. It was reported 1,091,190 times for 34 percent of the total circulation. In second place was the audiodisc recording. It circulated 801,048 times for 25 percent of the total circulation. Third was the audiotape recording with 646,163 reported. They amounted to 20 percent of the total circulation. They were followed by 169,223 slides (5.3 percent), 150,218 filmstrips (4.7 percent), 115,278 8mm motion pictures (2.6 percent), 79,490 videotapes (2.5 percent), 58,777 pictorial materials (1.8 percent), 35,812 kits (1.1 percent), 34,323 overhead transparencies (1 percent), 23,029 three-dimensional materials (.6 percent), and 13,859 slide/tapes (.4 percent).

Public libraries ranked first in circulation with 1,468,477 items (45.73 percent). The post-secondary educational institutions were second with 760,520 items (23.64 percent). Third were the public school districts with 575,731 items (17.89 percent). In fourth place were the area film libraries with 303,349 items (9.43 percent). They were followed by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations with 69,701 items (2.28 percent). Sixth were the government agencies with 31,866 items (.99 percent). Last were the educational television corporations with 8,766 items (.04 percent).

Several agencies in each category did not report circulation data. The methodology of the study did not accurately reflect the number of viewers of educational television. This data needs to be interpreted with these limitations in mind.

Area Film Library Utilization

A total of 6,100,932 users were reported by the area film libraries. Utilization was dispersed among 11 of the 12 types of audiovisual media reported in this chapter. Six of the 23 area film libraries included in the study did not supply utilization data. Details of the utilization of the audiovisual materials in area film libraries are presented in Table 37.

There was a total of 5,756,557 users of 16mm motion pictures reported by the area film libraries. They accounted for 94.36 percent of the total utilization of area film library materials. The second largest use of materials was that of the filmstrip. Filmstrips were reported used by 236,250 users. This represented 3.87 percent of the total utilization of area film library audiovisual materials. None of the other types of audiovisual media accounted for as much as 1 percent of the utilization of area film library materials. They were: pictorial materials 32,550 users (.53 percent), multimedia kits 30,200 users (.5 percent), 8mm motion pictures 18,200 users (.3 percent), slides 10,700 users (.17 percent), audiodiscs 8,500 users (.14 percent), overhead transparencies 5,500 users (.09 percent), videotape recordings 1,300 users (.021 percent), slide/tapes 1,000 users (.016 percent), and three-dimensional materials 175 users (.003 percent).

The users of 16mm motion pictures were the largest single group of users of materials from the area film libraries. Utilization of all the other 10 categories of audiovisual materials combined represented only a little over five percent of the total utilization. Over 25 percent of the area film libraries included in the study did not furnish utilization data.

Educational Television Corporation Utilization

There was a total of 698,130 users of audiovisual materials reported by the educational television corporations. One of the educational television corporations did not furnish utilization data. Details of the utilization of audiovisual materials owned by the educational television corporations are presented in Table 38.

The educational television corporations reported utilization of only two types of audiovisual media--the 16mm motion picture and videotape recordings. There were 698,070 users of videotape recordings reported. They comprised over 99.99 percent of the utilization of audiovisual materials reported by the educational television corporations. There were 60 users of 16mm motion pictures reported. They represented less than .01 percent of the total utilization of audiovisual materials through the educational television corporations.

The methodology used in this study does not take into account the many other users of the materials of educational television corporations under regular broadcast conditions.

Government Agency Utilization

There were 3,375,508 users of audiovisual materials reported by government agencies. Utilization was dispersed over four of the 12 types of audiovisual media reported in this chapter. Two of the government agencies included in the study did not report utilization data. Complete details on the utilization of the audiovisual materials distributed by government agencies are presented in Table 39.

The largest group of users reported by government agencies was the group of 16mm motion picture users. There was a total of 3,374,308 16mm motion picture users reported by the government agencies. This represented 99.96 percent of the total utilization of audiovisual materials reported by government agencies. None of the other types of audiovisual media included in the study accounted for as much as .01 percent of the utilization. There were slides 200 users (.006 percent), slide tapes 200 users (.006 percent), and videotape recordings 800 users (.024 percent).

The utilization of 16mm motion pictures was the primary use of audiovisual materials reported by government agencies. Government agencies provided a relatively limited number of types of audiovisual materials for their users.

Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organization Utilization

The multicounty interlibrary cooperatives reported a total of 423,483 users of audiovisual materials. The materials represented three of the 12 types of audiovisual media reported in this chapter. Two of the seven multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations included in the study did not report utilization data. Details of the utilization of audiovisual materials distributed by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations are presented in Table 40.

The 16mm motion picture was reported as having the largest number of users. There were 296,193 users of the 16mm motion picture reported by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations. The 16mm motion picture users represented 69.942 percent of the total number of users of audiovisual materials reported by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations. The next largest number of users was reported by 8mm motion pictures. A total of 101,465 users was reported for 8mm motion pictures. This accounted for 23.96 percent of the utilization activity reported by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations. Filmstrips were the only other medium for which the multicounty interlibrary cooperatives reported utilization data. There were 25,825 filmstrip users reported. They represented 6.098 percent of the total utilization of audiovisual materials distributed by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations.

Public Library Utilization

The public libraries included in the study reported a total of 21,650,485 users of audiovisual materials. The materials used were dispersed among all 12 of the categories of audiovisual media reported in this chapter. Five of the 43 public libraries included in the study did not report utilization data. Details of the utilization of audiovisual materials distributed by public libraries are presented in Table 41.

The largest number of users of audiovisual media reported by the public libraries was for the 16mm motion picture. A total of 18,912,778 users was reported by the public libraries for the 16mm motion picture. This comprised 87,355 percent of the total utilization of audiovisual materials distributed by public libraries. The second highest number of users was reported for slides. There were 800,229 slide users reported. They accounted for 3.696 percent of the total utilization. The third largest number of users was reported for audiodiscs. A total of 652,110 users was reported for audiodisc recordings. This accounted for 3.012 percent of the total utilization of audiovisual materials distributed by public libraries. Fourth among the audiovisual media according to utilization were 541,563 filmstrips. This was 2.5 percent of the total utilization of audiovisual media distributed by public libraries. In fifth place among the audiovisual media according to utilization was the 8mm motion picture. There were 435,925 8mm motion picture users reported by public libraries. They comprised 2.014 percent of the total utilization of audiovisual materials through public libraries. The utilization of all other audiovisual materials distributed through public libraries amounted to less than 1 percent of the total utilization. They were: audiotapes 152,364 users (.704 percent), pictorial materials 151,793 users (.701 percent), videotape recordings 2,500 users (.013 percent), three-dimensional materials 513 users (.002 percent), multimedia kits 500 users (.002 percent), and overhead transparencies 100 users (.0005 percent).

The 16mm motion picture (over 87 percent), slides (about 4 percent), audiodiscs (over 3 percent), filmstrips (over 2 percent), and the 8mm motion picture (also over 2 percent) accounted for the majority of utilization of audiovisual materials distributed by public libraries. The utilization of materials distributed by public libraries, however, included all of the 12 types of audiovisual media reported in this chapter.

Public School District Utilization

There was a total of 10,211,591 users of audiovisual materials reported by public school districts. The materials were dispersed among all 12 of the types of audiovisual materials reported in this chapter. There were 14 out of the 37 public school districts that did not supply utilization data. This portion of this chapter must be interpreted with this limitation in mind. Details of the utilization of audiovisual materials reported by the public school districts are reported in Table 42.

The medium for which the largest number of users was reported by the public school districts was the 16mm motion picture. The public school districts reported a total of 5,811,645 16mm motion picture users. They comprised 56.912 percent of the total utilization of all audiovisual materials distributed by the public school districts. In second place among the users of audiovisual materials in the public school districts was the filmstrip. There were 2,264,926 filmstrip users reported by the public school districts. They represented 22.179 percent of the total utilization of audiovisual materials distributed through the public school districts. Third among the media according to utilization in the public school districts was the overhead transparency. A total of 771,533 users was reported by the public school districts for the overhead transparency. This was 7.555 percent of the total utilization. In fourth place among the media according to utilization reported by the public school districts were audiotape recordings. A total of 256,190 audiotape recording users was reported. They comprised 2.509 percent of the total number of users. Ranking fifth among the media according to the utilization reported by the public school districts were 221,135 three-dimensional objects. They represented 2.166 percent of the total number of users of audiovisual materials reported by the public school districts. Slides were reported sixth among the most frequently used audiovisual media by the public school districts. There were 203,627 slide users reported. They represented 1.995 percent of the total utilization of audiovisual materials reported by the public school districts. There were 198,319 users of videotape recordings reported by the public school districts to rank seventh among the audiovisual media in utilization. Videotape recording utilization accounted for 1.942 percent of the total utilizaion of audiovisual materials reported by the public school districts. The audiodisc was reported as the eighth most frequently used type of audiovisual material. The audiodisc had 162,580 users in public school districts. They represented 1.592 percent of the total utilization of audiovisual materials reported by the public school districts. Ranking ninth among the most frequently used types of audiovisual materials in the public school districts was the multimedia kit. There were 105,757 users reported by public school districts for multimedia kits. They were 1.036 percent of the total number of users. The 8mm motion picture with 85,474 users (.837 percent) and the slide/tape with 2,465 users (.024 percent) comprised the remainder of utilization of audiovisual materials reported by the public school districts.

The 16mm motion picture with nearly 57 percent of the users and the filmstrip with over 22 percent of the users accounted for the majority of utilization reported by the public school districts. Eight other types of the audiovisual media reported in this chapter accounted for about 20 percent of the utilization. They were: overhead transparencies (about 8 percent), audiotape recordings (nearly 3 percent), three-dimensional objects (over 2 percent), slides (almost 2 percent), videotape recordings (about 2 percent), audiodiscs (about 2 percent), and multimedia kits (over 1 percent). Over 37 percent of the public school districts did not report utilization data.

Post-Secondary Educational Institution Utilization

There were 15,407,770 users of audiovisual materials reported by the post-secondary educational institutions included in the study. Materials reported by the post-secondary educational institutions were dispersed among all 12 of the types of audiovisual media reported in this chapter. There were 20 of the 43 post-secondary educational institutions that did not submit utilization data. Details of the utilization reported by the post-secondary educational institutions are presented in Table 43.

The multimedia kit was reported as having the largest number of users among the post-secondary educational institutions. There were 9,025,930 users of multimedia kits reported by the post-secondary educational institutions. They represented 58.58 percent of the total number of users. Second in utilization among the post-secondary educational institutions was the 16mm motion picture. There were 4,858,910 users of the 16mm motion picture reported by the post-secondary educational institutions. They represented 31.535 percent of the total utilization of materials. In third place for utilization as reported by the post-secondary educational institutions was the videotape recording. A total of 1,005,940 videotape recording users was reported by the post-secondary educational institutions. This was 6.528 percent of the total utilization. In fourth place in utilization reported by the post-secondary educational institutions were audiotape recordings. There were 411,690 users of audiotape recordings reported. They comprised 2.68 percent of the total utilization of materials distributed by the post-secondary educational institutions. None of the other types of audiovisual media accounted for as much as 1 percent of the total utilization reported by the post-secondary educational institutions. They were: pictorial materials 23,161 users (.15 percent), overhead transparencies 19,480 users (.126 percent), audiodiscs 16,322 users (.102 percent), three-dimensional materials 15,392 users (.1 percent), 8mm motion pictures 12,790 users (.083 percent), slides 10,705 users (.067 percent), filmstrips 5,500 users (.036 percent), and slide/tapes 1,950 users (.013 percent).

Utilization of four of the types of audiovisual media reported in this chapter accounted for the majority of utilization reported by the post-secondary educational institutions. They were: multimedia kits (58.58 percent), 16mm motion pictures (31.535 percent), videotape recordings 6.528 percent), and audiotape recordings (2.68 percent). The remaining 1 percent of utilization was divided among eight types of audiovisual media. Over 46 percent of the post-secondary educational institutions did not report utilization data.

Utilization of All Types of Agencies

A total of 57,867,299 users was reported by all of the types of agencies included in the study. Utilization was dispersed over all 12 of the types of audiovisual media reported in this chapter. Many agencies did not report utilization data. An analysis of the utilization reported by all types of agencies is presented in Table 44.

The 16mm motion picture was first among the types of audiovisual media according to the utilization reported by all types of agencies. There were 39,010,451 users of 16mm motion pictures reported. They comprised 67.42 percent of all the users reported by all types of agencies. Second highest in the number of users reported by all types of agencies was the multimedia kit. A total of 9,162,387 users of multimedia kits was reported. This was 15.84 percent of the total utilization reported by all types of agencies. In third place in utilization were filmstrips. There were 3,074,064 users of filmstrips reported by all types of agencies for a percentage of 5.27. Fourth in utilization as reported by all types of agencies were videotape recordings. There were 1,906,929 users of videotape recordings reported. They comprised 3.29 percent of the total utilization reported. In fifth place in utilization reported by all types of agencies were slides. There were 1,025,471 slide users reported. They accounted for 1.78 percent of the total utilization. Ranking sixth among the types of audiovisual media in utilization reported by all types of agencies were audiodiscs. A total of 838,912 audiodisc users was reported. This was 1.46 percent of the total utilization. In seventh place in utilization reported by all types of agencies was the audiotape recording. A total of 820,244 audiotape recording users was reported. This represented 1.42 percent of the total utilization reported by all types of agencies. Eighth among the types of audiovisual media in utilization reported by all types of agencies were overhead transparencies. There were 796,613 overhead transparency users reported. They were 1.38 percent of the total number of users of audiovisual media reported by all types of agencies. They were pictorial materials 335,434 users (.58 percent), three-dimensional materials 237,215 users (.41 percent), and slide/tapes 5,725 users (.01 percent).

The 16mm motion picture (67.42 percent) and multimedia kits (15.84 percent) accounted for the majority of utilization of audiovisual materials reported by all types of agencies. In comparison the utilization of other types of audiovisual media was minor with the 8mm motion picture, filmstrips, slides, overhead transparencies, audiodiscs, audiotapes, and videotapes together accounting for only 16.74 percent of the total utilization.

The public library reported 21,650,485 users (37.41 percent). Post-secondary educational institutions accounted for 15,407,170 users (26.63 percent). The public school districts reported 10,211,591 users (17.65 percent). Area film libraries represented 6,100,932 users (10.54 percent). Government agencies accounted for 3,375,508 users (5.83 percent). The educational television corporations had 698,130 users (1.21 percent). The multicounty interlibrary cooperatives reported 423,483 users (.73 percent).

Area Film Library 16mm Motion Picture Users

An analysis of the 16mm motion picture users of the area film libraries is presented in Table 45. Public school teachers were the major users of the 16mm motion picture from the area film libraries. Their use accounted for 91.5 percent of the total utilization. The second largest group of 16mm motion picture users of the area film libraries were teachers in non-public schools. Their utilization comprised 6.5 percent of the total. Two groups of users each accounted for .2 percent of the total utilization among the area film libraries. They were college students and civic groups. Categories of users which each accounted for .1 percent of the use of the area film libraries were individuals, college and university teachers, public school students, non-school related youth groups, senior citizen groups, and religious groups. Use by business and others was less than .1 percent of the total utilization.

Public and non-public school teachers together accounted for 98 percent of the 16mm motion picture utilization of the area film libraries. Other users were fairly well dispersed among the other types of users.

Educational Television Corporation 16mm Motion Picture Users

Table 46 is a presentation of the users of the 16mm motion pictures distributed by the educational television corporations. Public school teachers accounted for 70 percent of the utilization. Non-public school teachers accounted for the remaining 30 percent. No other groups were reported as users of the 16mm motion pictures through the educational television corporations.

Government Agency 16mm Motion Picture Users

An analysis of the types of 16mm motion picture users reported by government agencies is presented in Table 47. The largest single category of users reported by government agencies was the public school teachers. Public school teachers accounted for 35 percent of the total utilization. The second largest category of users of 16mm motion pictures distributed by government agencies was reported as "Other". A total of 24.83 percent of the utilization was classified in this category. Explanatory notes on the questionnaires revealed that most of the users in this category were fire stations, hospitals, and parks. In third place as users of 16mm motion pictures distributed by government agencies were college and university teachers. They accounted for 12.5 percent of the total utilization. Tied for fourth place among the types of users of 16mm motion pictures distributed by government agencies were the non-public school teachers and government agencies. Each accounted for 6.33 percent of the total utilization. In sixth place in the utilization of 16mm motion pictures reported by government agencies were senior citizen groups. They accounted for 6 percent of the total utilization. Ranking in seventh place with 4.5 percent of the utilization were college students. Eighth were civic groups which accounted for 1 percent. Use by individuals was reported at .5 percent. No utilization was reported for elementary and secondary school students nor for non-school related youth groups.

Government agencies appeared to have a widely dispersed pattern of user groups. Teachers and other government agencies accounted for over 75 percent of their total utilization.

Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organization 16mm Motion Picture Users

Table 48 presents the details of 16mm motion picture utilization by types of users of the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations. The largest single category of users reported by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations was "Other". A total of 57.5 percent of the utilization was classified in this category. Explanatory notes on the questionnaires indicated that most of this utilization was by other libraries. Government agencies accounted for the second highest amount of utilization at 18.75 percent. In third place were public school teachers. They accounted for 12.5 percent of the total utilization. Individuals were reported by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations as representing 3.75 percent of their circulation. There were five categories each of which was reported as representing 1.25 percent of the total utilization--non-public school teachers, college and university teachers, senior citizen groups, religious groups, and civic groups. College students were reported as representing 1 percent of the users. Non-school related youth groups were reported as accounting for .25 percent of the total utilization. Elementary and secondary school students and business were not reported as being users of the 16mm motion pictures distributed by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations.

Other libraries, government agencies, and teachers were the major users of 16mm motion pictures distributed by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations. Together they accounted for about 90 percent of the total utilization. Use of 16mm motion pictures distributed by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations was widely dispersed among the various categories of user groups.

Public Library 16mm Motion Picture Users

An analysis of the various users of public library 16mm motion pictures is presented in Table 49. The largest single user group of public library 16mm motion pictures was the public school teachers. They accounted for 61.4 percent of the total utilization. The second largest user group was the non-public school teachers. Their utilization amounted to 9.4 percent of the total. Religious groups accounted for the utilization of 5.2 percent of the 16mm motion pictures. In fourth place in the utilization of 16mm motion pictures reported by public libraries were individuals who accounted for 4.8 percent of the utilization. Senior citizen groups were sixth in their utilization of 16mm motion pictures. They accounted for 3.5 percent of the total utilization. There were 3 percent of the utilization classified as "Other". Notes revealed that much of this use was within the confines of the public library. Eighth were college teachers who represented 2.5 percent of the users. Non-school related youth groups were ninth with 2 percent of the total utilization of the 16mm motion pictures reported by the public libraries. Use of the 16mm motion picture by business was 1.3 percent. College students and government agencies each represented 1 percent of the utilization. Elementary and secondary school students accounted for .7 percent of the utilization of 16mm motion pictures.

Teachers, religious groups, individuals, and civic groups appeared to be the major users of public library 16mm motion pictures. Together they accounted for about 85 percent of the total utilization. Use was widely dispersed among the various user groups.

Public School District 16mm Motion Picture Users

The details of the utilization of 16mm motion pictures reported by the public school districts is reported in Table 50. The largest single group of users was the public school teachers. They accounted for 90 percent of the utilization of public school district 16mm motion pictures. Elementary and secondary school students were the second largest user group. They accounted for 6 percent of the total utilization. The non-public school teachers were third in their utilization of public school district 16mm motion pictures. They represented 2.5 percent of the total utilization. Civic groups were reported as using .3 percent of the public school district 16mm motion pictures. Use by individuals was reported as .25 percent. College students, non-school related youth groups, religious groups, government, and business each accounted for .1 percent of the utilization of 16mm motion pictures reported by the public school districts. Other utilization amounted to less than .1 percent.

The major users of public school district 16mm motion pictures were teachers and students. They accounted for nearly 99 percent of the utilization. All the types of users were reported as occasional users of public school district 16mm motion pictures.

Post-Secondary Educational Institution 16mm Motion Picture Users

Details of the utilization of 16mm motion pictures reported by the post-secondary educational institutions is presented in Table 51. College and university teachers were the major users of 16mm motion pictures in the post-secondary educational institutions. They accounted for 86.3 percent of the utilization. Second were college and university students. They represented 3.3 percent of the users. Tied for third place in the utilization of 16mm motion pictures reported by the post-secondary educational institutions were religious groups and others. Each represented 3 percent of the users. Two percent of the utilization of 16mm motion pictures reported by the post-secondary educational institutions was attributed to public school teachers. Use by individuals was reported at .8 percent. Business and government each accounted for .5 percent of the utilization. Tied at .3 percent were non-public school teachers and government. No utilization was reported by elementary and secondary school students, non-school related youth groups, nor senior citizen groups.

College students and teachers were the major users of the 16mm motion pictures distributed by the post-secondary educational institutions. They accounted for nearly 90 percent of the utilization. Use was fairly widely dispersed among the other user groups reported in this chapter.

16mm Motion Picture Users in All Types of Agencies

Table 52 presents a summary of the average percentages of use of 16mm motion pictures by specified users groups as reported by all types of agencies. Public school teachers were the largest group of users. They accounted for 51.87 percent of the total utilization. Next were the college and university teachers at 14.74 percent of the total. In third place were other users at 12.72 percent. These were primarily libraries, fire stations, hospitals, and parks. Non-public school teachers accounted for 8.02 percent of the total utilization of 16mm motion pictures reported by all types of agencies. In fourth place were government agencies. They represented 3.81 percent of the users. Senior citizen groups supplied 1.58 percent of the total utilization of 16mm motion pictures reported by all types of agencies. They were followed by religious groups who were reported at 1.52 percent. Use by individuals was sixth at 1.44 percent of the total. College students used 1.42 percent of the 16mm motion pictures as reported by all types of agencies. Civic groups were reported to use 1.16 percent of the 16mm motion pictures. Elementary and secondary school students represented .98 percent. Business accounted for .39 percent of the total utilization. Non-school related youth groups were reported at .35 percent.

Teachers were the largest users of 16mm motion pictures as reported by all types of agencies. They accounted for nearly 75 percent of the total utilization. Other use was dispersed among 10 other user groups.

Geographical Distribution of Users

The agencies included in the study may be classified according to the geographical areas served in the following categories: (1) international, (2) national, (3) multistate, (3) state, (4) multicounty, (5) county, (6) part of a county, and (7) other. The percent of each type of agency in each of these categories is presented in Table 53.

Most of the area film libraries served multicounty areas. There were 65 percent of the area film libraries classified in this category. Entire counties were served by 26 percent of the area film libraries. Parts of counties were served by nine percent of the area film libraries.

Most of the educational television corporations served multicounty areas. Fifty percent of the educational television corporations classified themselves in this category. There were 25 percent which classified themselves as serving the entire state and 25 percent which classified themselves as serving on a national basis. Educational television corporations belong to both state and national networks from which they draw programming and for which they provide programming.

Of the government agencies included in the study, 86 percent served the entire state of Ohio. There were 14 percent which served a multistate area, primarily the Midwest.

All of the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported serving multicounty areas, as the name suggests.

The most widely dispersed geographical classifications were reported by the public libraries. There were 56 percent which reported serving a county, 21 percent multicounty, 14 percent part of a county, 7 percent multistate, and 2 percent other. The others served cities.

Among the public school districts 54 percent classified themselves as serving other areas and specified the area as the public school district. There were 34 percent which reported they served parts of counties. Eight percent reported serving an entire county. There were four percent which classified themselves as serving multicounty areas.

In the post-secondary educational institution classification, 64 percent of the respondents limited their services to campus. There were 16 percent which reported serving multicounty areas. Ten percent reported serving multistate areas. Five percent reported national services. Five percent reported international services. Those agencies which classified themselves as serving beyond the campus were those which were involved in consortia, those which operated 16mm motion picture rental libraries, and those which produced materials for an international market.

Taken as a group, 1 percent of all of the types of agencies served internationally, 5 percent served nationally, 5 percent served multistate areas, 16 percent served the entire state, 37 percent served multicounty areas, 10 percent served counties, 9 percent served parts of counties, and 17 percent served other areas, primarily college and university campuses and public school districts.

CHAPTER VI

PROCEDURES

Several procedures for the operation of 16mm motion picture collections were included in the study. Questions were asked regarding (1) booking methods, (2) minimum booking times, (3) maximum booking times, (4) loan periods, (5) distribution systems, and (6) automation. Not all agencies responded to the questions concerning the procedures for the operation of 16mm motion picture collections. None of the educational television corporations responded to this section of the survey. Data presented in this chapter must be interpreted with these limitations in mind. The procedures for the operation of 16mm motion picture collections are discussed in the order given above.

Booking Methods

The booking of 16mm motion pictures may be accomplished by several methods. Among them are phone, forms, letters, personal contact, and others. The percent of each type of agency using the above booking methods is presented in Table 54.

The major method of booking used by the area film libraries was by form. Forms accounted for 81 percent of the bookings. The phone was the method used for 15.6 percent of the bookings. Letters and personal contact were used in 1.8 percent and 1.6 percent of the bookings, respectively.

Government agencies booked the majority of their 16mm motion pictures by letter. Letters accounted for 51.15 percent of their bookings. The second most used method was the phone at 23.3 percent. The form followed closely with 21.4 percent of the bookings. Personal contact was necessary in 4.15 percent of the bookings processed by government agencies.

The phone was the most common method of booking employed by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations. It was used for 73.75 percent of the bookings. In second place were forms which were used for 17.5 percent of the bookings. Personal contact booking were processed by multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations 6.25 percent of the time. Letters and other methods were each employed 1.25 percent of the time.

Among the public libraries personal booking was the most often reported booking method. This method was used 52.7 percent of the time. It was followed by phone booking which was used 41.5 percent of the time. Letters accounted for 3.4 percent of the bookings. Forms accounted for 2.4 percent of the public library bookings of 16mm motion pictures.

The form was the most common booking method used by public school districts. It was used for 71.14 percent of the bookings. Phone calls accounted for 25.8 percent of public school district bookings. Personal bookings were made 1.9 percent of the time. Letters were used for 1.16 percent of the public school district bookings of 16mm motion pictures.

The major booking method used by the post-secondary educational institutions was the phone. It was used for 37.9 percent of the bookings. Forms accounted for 26.3 percent of the booking in post-secondary educational institutions. Personal bookings were made 19.75 percent of the time. Letters served as the booking method for 16.05 percent of the bookings.

When all the types of agencies were considered together, forms emerged as the dominant booking method. They were used for 36.62 percent of the work. They were followed closely by phone bookings 36.32 percent of the time. Personal bookings accounted for 14.39 percent of all the bookings reported by all the types of agencies. Letters were used 12.47 percent of the time. There were .2 percent of the bookings which were accomplished by other methods.

Maximum Advanced Booking Times

Agencies varied in the times they permitted for the advanced booking of 16mm motion pictures. Some permitted booking as far as a year ahead of time. Others permitted on-call booking only. There were variations of time in between. The maximum booking times permitted for the advanced booking of 16mm motion pictures is presented by types of agency in Table 55.

Most area film libraries permitted 8-12 month advanced booking of 16mm motion pictures. There were 14 of the 23 area film libraries which permitted this kind of booking. Four area film libraries permitted 2 week-1 month advanced booking. Three area film libraries permitted 4-7 month advanced booking. One area film library permitted more than 12 month advanced booking of 16mm motion pictures.

Among the government agencies four permitted 8-12 month advanced booking. Two government agencies permitted 1-2 week advanced booking. One government agency permitted 2 week-1 month advanced booking.

Two of the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations permitted 8-12 month advanced booking. Two permitted 1-3 month advanced booking. One permitted over 12 month advanced booking of 16mm motion pictures.

Among the public libraries 13 permitted 1-3 month advanced booking. Twelve permitted 8-12 month advanced booking. Three permitted advanced booking in each of the following three categories--over 12 months, 4-7 months, and on-call. One public library permitted the booking of 16mm motion pictures 1-2 weeks in advance.

Scheduling 8-12 months in advance was permitted by 10 public school districts. Seven public school districts permitted booking 1-3 months in advance. Five public school districts scheduled 4-7 months in advance. Three permitted 2 week-1 month advanced booking. One school district reported advance booking in each of the following four categories: over 12 months, 1-2 weeks, 1-7 days, and on-call.

The 1-3 month period for advanced booking was reported by eight post-secondary educational institutions. Four of them permitted booking over 12 months in advance. Three permitted 8-12 month advanced booking. Two reported 4-7 month advanced booking. One post-secondary educational institution reported advanced booking in each of the following two categories: 2 week-1 month and on-call.

All the types of agencies taken together, 45 permitted 8-12 month advanced booking, 31 permitted 1-3 month advanced booking, 17 permitted 2 week-1 month advanced booking, 13 permitted 4-7 month advanced booking, 5 permitted on-call booking, and 1 permitted 1-7 day advanced booking.

Minimum Advanced Booking Times

The minimum amount of time which agencies required for the booking of 16mm motion pictures varied from agency to agency. It ranged from none to as much as 1-2 months. There were several variations in between. The minimum booking times required by all types of agencies in the study are presented in Table 56.

The most frequently reported minimum booking time by the area film libraries was none. There were 13 area film libraries which required no minimum time for the booking of 16mm motion pictures. Four of the area film libraries required 2-7 days advanced booking time. Three required 13-24 hours. Two required 1-2 weeks. One required 3-4 weeks advanced booking time.

No minimum booking time was required by three of the government agencies included in the study. One agency reported minimum booking times in each of the following four categories: 25-48 hours, 1-2 weeks, 3-4 weeks, and 1-2 months.

Two of the multicounty cooperatives required 2-7 days minimum booking time. Two more required 1-2 weeks. One of the multicounty interlibrary cooperatives required 25-48 hours minimum booking time for 16mm motion pictures.

No minimum booking time was required of 39 public libraries included in the study. Two public libraries required 13-24 hours minimum booking time. One public library required 25-48 hours minimum booking time.

Among the public school districts 17 placed no minimum booking time requirement on their users. Three required 13-24 hours notice, and three more required 3-4 weeks notice. Two required 2-7 days minimum booking time. Two more required 1-2 weeks minimum booking time. One public school district required 35-48 hours minimum booking time.

No minimum booking time requirement was imposed by eight of the post-secondary educational institutions. Three required minimum booking times in each of the following three categories: 25-48 hours, 1-2 weeks, and 1-2 months. One each had 13-24 hours and 3-4 weeks.

All the types of agencies considered together, 80 required no minimum booking time. Ten required 1-2 weeks booking time. Nine required 13-24 hours. Eight required 2-7 days. There were six which required minimum booking times in each of the two following categories: 25-48 hours and 3-4 weeks. Four required 1-2 months. One required 4-12 hours minimum booking time. The large majority of agencies required no advanced notice for the booking of 16mm motion pictures.

Loan Periods

The period of time for which 16mm motion pictures may be borrowed varied from agency to agency. The loan period ranged from one day to more than one week. Loan periods reported by all the types of agencies included in the study are presented in Table 57.

Most of the area film libraries reported the 3-5 day loan period. There were 14 area film libraries that permitted the borrowing of 16mm motion pictures from 3-5 days. Five of the area film libraries granted a 6-7 day loan period. One each provided 16mm motion pictures for 1 day, 2 days, and other periods of time.

The 1 day loan period was reported by three government agencies. Two government agencies reported a 3-5 day loan period. One government agency reported loan periods in each of the following categories: 2 days and 6-7 days.

All five of the multicounty interlibrary cooperatives reported the loan period for their 16mm motion pictures as 1 day.

The 32 public libraries which reported a loan period of 1 day were in the majority of public libraries. Five public libraries reported loan periods of 2 days. Three reported loan periods of 3-5 days. Two each reported 6-7 day loan periods and other loan periods

Among the public school districts 14 reported the 3-5 day loan period for 16mm motion pictures. Six public school districts reported a 2 day loan period. Three each reported a 1 day loan period and a 6-7 day loan period. One public school district reported another loan period.

The majority of the post-secondary educational institutions reported some other loan period than the categories listed on the questionnaire. There were seven post-secondary educational institutions in this category. Next was the 3-5 day loan period which was reported by four post-secondary educational institutions. Two post-secondary educational institutions reported a 1 day loan period. One each reported 2 day and 6-7 day loan periods for 16mm motion pictures.

All the types of agencies included in the study taken together reported their loan periods as follows: 46 one day, 14 two days, 37 three-to-five days, 12 six-to-seven days, and 11 others. The 1 day and 3-5 day loan periods were the major two types of loan periods reported by all types of agencies.

Means of Distribution

There were various means of distributing 16mm motion pictures used by the agencies included in the study. The questionnaire was designed to determine which means were used among the following categories: (1) user pick-up, (2) U.S. Postal Service, (3) United Parcel, (4) air express, (5) commercial bus, (6) school bus, (7) school courier, (8) privately contracted individuals, (9) commercial courier, and (10) television. No agencies indicated that they used air express or school bus to distribute 16mm motion pictures. Many agencies used multiple means of distribution. A summary of the means used to distribute 16mm motion pictures by all types of agencies is presented in Table 58.

School courier was the major means of 16mm motion picture distribution used by the area film libraries. There were 65.35 percent of them which were distributed by this method. The U.S. Postal Service was used for the distribution of 17.54 percent of the 16mm motion pictures. There were 10.35 percent of the 16mm motion pictures which were distributed by a privately contracted individual. Users picked up 3.6 percent of the 16mm motion pictures. United Parcel delivered 1.86 percent of them. Commercial couriers delivered 1.3 percent of the 16mm motion pictures distributed by the area film libraries.

Government agencies relied primarily on the U.S. Postal Service for the delivery of 16mm motion pictures. There were 63 percent reported delivered by this method. United Parcel was used for delivery of 28 percent of the government 16mm motion pictures.

Users picked up 7 percent. Commercial couriers delivered 2 percent of the films from government agencies.

The U.S. Postal Service was relied upon for delivery of 38 percent of the 16mm motion pictures distributed by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations. Thirty percent were delivered by United Parcel. Commercial couriers delivered 20 percent. Users picked up 7 percent. Five percent were delivered by commercial bus.

Users picked up 92.4 percent of the 16mm motion pictures borrowed from public libraries. School couriers delivered 7.3 percent. The U.S. Postal Service delivered .2 percent. Contracted individuals delivered .1 percent of the 16mm motion pictures reported by public libraries.

School couriers delivered 90.36 percent of the 16mm motion pictures distributed by public school districts. Users picked up 8.74 percent. The U.S. Postal Service delivered .33 percent. Television broadcast methods were used to deliver .25 percent. Contract individuals delivered .18 percent. United parcel was responsible for .14 percent of the deliveries of 16mm motion pictures distributed by public school districts.

School couriers delivered 47.48 percent of the 16mm motion pictures distributed by post-secondary educational institutions. Users picked up 32.5 percent. The U.S. Postal Service delivered 16.25 percent of the 16mm motion pictures distributed by the post-secondary educational institutions. United Parcel delivered 2.2 percent. Television broadcasts were used to distribute 1.57 percent of the 16mm motion pictures distributed by the post-secondary educational institutions.

The average method of delivery of all the types of agencies were: school courier 35.06 percent, user pick-up 25.2 percent, U.S. Postal Service 22.45 percent, United Parcel 10.27 percent, commercial courier 3.45 percent, privately contracted individuals 1.67 percent, and commercial bus 1.6 percent.

Automation

There was much interest in automated booking and cataloging of 16mm motion pictures, but only a few agencies were actually doing it.

Six agencies responded that they were booking 16mm motion pictures with the aid of a computer. Two were area film libraries. One was a government agency. One was a public school. Two were post-secondary educational institutions.

Seven of the agencies were using computers to assist in the cataloging of 16mm motion pictures. Two were area film libraries. One was a public library. Two were public school districts. Two were post-secondary educational institutions.

Much interest was expressed in the need for a state-wide computer data bank which could be using in cataloging, locating, and booking audiovisual materials, especially 16mm motion pictures. Several organizations were identified as having the potential to provide these kinds of services. Among them were the Ohio College Library Center, the Chi Corporation, the National Center for Educational Media and Materials for the Handicapped, the Ohio Handicapped Educational Learner Planning System, the Ohio Department of Education, the Bowker Company, and other private computer service organizations.

CHAPTER VII

INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Study of the literature on interlibrary cooperation revealed that there were many ways in which public information and communication agencies commonly cooperate. Among them were: (1) collection development, (2) the evaluation of materials and/or equipment, (3) group purchasing of materials, equipment and/or supplies, (4) the processing and/or cataloging of materials, (5) the development of union catalogs, bibliographic centers, and/or bibliographic networks, (6) the distribution of equipment and/or materials, (7) the maintenance of materials and/or equipment, (8) staff development, (9) the storage of little used or archival materials, (10) the production of materials, and (11) the loan of materials and/or equipment.

Further, interagency cooperation may be conducted on both formal and informal levels. For the purposes of this study formal cooperation was defined as the sharing of resources or services for a financial consideration or in consideration of an exchange of similar resources and services. Some cooperation is currently in progress. Other agencies are considering working more closely in the future.

In this chapter the extent to which formal and informal cooperation are currently operating is first discussed. This is followed by consideration of the cooperation that respondents believed might be occurring within the next five to 10 years. A discussion of the types of current cooperation is next. The chapter concludes with a presentation of the possible types of interagency cooperation under consideration for the future.

There were 22 of the 23 area film libraries that responded to this portion of the questionnaire, 41 of the 43 public libraries, 43 of the 45 public schools, and 40 of the 43 post-secondary educational institutions. All the educational television corporations, government agencies, and multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations responded.

Informal Interagency Cooperation

Informal interagency cooperation was reported by and with all the types of agencies included in the study. A summary of the reports of informal interagency cooperation is presented in Table 59.

The area film libraries reported informal cooperation with other types of agencies 72 times. Ranked in the order of their frequency they were 9 public libraries, 7 educational television corporations

7 non-public schools, 6 public school districts, 6 special education regional resource centers, 5 area film libraries, 5 commercial libraries, 4 multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, 4 film circuits, 4 post-secondary educational institutions, 4 government agencies, 2 museums, 2 Ohio College Library Center, 1 special library, and 1 institution library. Area film libraries reported informal cooperation with all 16 types of agencies included in the study.

The educational television corporations reported informal cooperation with other types of agencies a total of 29 times. Ranked in order of their frequency they were: 5 educational television corporations, 4 non-profit organizations, 3 public libraries, 3 special education regional resource centers, 3 post-secondary educational institutions, 2 institution libraries, 2 area film libraries, 2 school districts, 2 non-public school districts, 1 multicounty interlibrary cooperative, 1 commercial library, and 1 museum. No informal cooperation was reported between educational television corporations and film circuits, special libraries, Ohio College Library Center, and government agencies.

Government agencies reported informal cooperation with other types of agencies a total of 35 times. Ranked in order of their frequency there were 6 post-secondary educational institutions, 5 non-profit organizations, 4 government agencies, 3 public libraries, 3 public school districts, 2 multicounty interlibrary cooperatives, 2 special libraries, 2 non-public schools, 1 film circuit, 1 institution library, 1 area film library, 1 special education regional resource center, 1 educational television corporation, 1 commercial library, 1 museum, and 1 Ohio College Library Center. Government agencies reported informal cooperation with all 16 types of agencies included in the study.

Multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported informal cooperation with other types of agencies a total of 23 times. Ranked in order of their frequency they were: 4 special libraries, 3 institution libraries, 3 non-profit organizations, 2 commercial libraries, 2 government agencies, 1 multicounty interlibrary cooperative organization, 1 film circuit, 1 area film library, 1 special education regional resource center, 1 educational television corporation, 1 school district, 1 non-public school, 1 post-secondary educational institution, and 1 museum. No informal cooperation was reported between multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations and public libraries and the Ohio College Library Center.

Public libraries reported informal cooperation with other types of agencies a total of 59 times. Ranked in order of their frequency they were: 16 public libraries, 11 post-secondary educational institutions, 10 non-profit organizations, 6 non-public schools, 5 museums, 4 multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, 4 special libraries, 4 government agencies, 3 institution libraries, 3 public school districts, 2 area film libraries, 2 commercial libraries, and 1 educational television corporation. No informal cooperation was reported between public libraries and film circuits, special educational regional resource centers, and the Ohio College Library Center.

Public school districts reported informal cooperation with other types of agencies a total of 100 times. Ranked in order of their frequency they were: 16 public libraries, 11 non-profit organizations, 10 non-public schools, 9 government agencies, 8 post-secondary educational institutions, 8 public school districts, 6 area film libraries, 5 multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, 5 film circuits, 5 special education regional resource centers, 4 institution libraries, 4 museums, 3 educational television corporations, 3 commercial libraries, and 3 special libraries. Public school districts reported informal cooperation with all types of agencies except the Ohio College Library Center.

The post-secondary educational institutions reported informal cooperation with other types of agencies a total of 82 times. Ranked in order of their frequency they were: 12 public libraries, 10 post-secondary educational institutions, 7 area film libraries, 7 special education regional resource centers, 7 non-profit organizations, 5 Ohio College Library Center, 4 special libraries, 4 educational television corporations, 4 non-public schools, 4 museums, 3 film circuits, 3 institution libraries, 3 government agencies, 2 multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, and 2 commercial libraries. The post-secondary educational institutions reported cooperation with all 16 types of agencies included in the study.

Ranked in the order that other types of agencies reported informal cooperation with them the 16 types of agencies included in the study were: 59 public libraries, 45 non-profit organizations, 43 post-secondary educational institutions, 32 non-public schools, 28 public school districts, 26 government agencies, 24 area film libraries, 23 special education regional resource centers, 22 educational television corporations, 19 multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, 18 special libraries, 18 museums, 17 institution libraries, 16 commercial libraries, and 14 film circuits.

Formal Interagency Cooperation

Formal interagency cooperation was reported by all and with all the types of agencies included in the study. Formal interagency cooperation was defined as the sharing of resources or services for a financial consideration or in consideration of an exchange of similar resources and services. A detailed analysis of formal interagency cooperation is presented in Table 60.

The area film libraries reported formal interagency cooperation a total of 43 times. Ranked in order of the number of times formal interagency cooperation was reported, there were 14 area film libraries, 9 non-public schools, 4 school districts, 4 special education regional resource centers, 3 post-secondary educational institutions, 2 multicounty interlibrary cooperatives, 2 educational television corporations, 2 government agencies, 1 public library, 1 institution library, and 1 non-profit organization. No formal cooperation was reported between area film libraries and film circuits, special libraries, commercial libraries, museums, and the Ohio College Library Center.

The educational television corporations reported a total of 24 instances of formal interagency cooperation. Ranking in the order of the number of times formal interagency cooperation was reported, there were 5 non-public schools, 5 post-secondary educational institutions, 4 educational television corporations, 3 government agencies, 2 commercial libraries, 1 special library, 1 public library, 1 special educational regional resource center, 1 educational television corporation, 1 school district, and 1 non-profit organization. No formal interagency cooperation was reported between educational television corporations and multicounty interlibrary cooperatives, film circuits, institution libraries, area film libraries, museums, and the Ohio College Library Center.

Government agencies reported a total of 7 instances of formal interagency cooperation. They were 1 special library, 1 area film library, 1 special education regional resource center, 1 educational television corporation, 1 non-public school, 1 government agency, and 1 non-profit organization. No formal interagency cooperation was reported between government agencies and public libraries, multicounty interlibrary cooperatives, film circuits, institution libraries, public school districts, commercial libraries, post-secondary educational institutions, museums, and the Ohio College Library Center.

The multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported 19 instances of formal interagency cooperation. Ranked in order of their frequency they were 7 public libraries, 5 multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, 2 post-secondary educational institutions, 1 film circuit, 1 institution library, 1 public school district, 1 non-public school, and 1 government agency. There was no formal interagency cooperation reported between multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations and special libraries, area film libraries, special education regional resource centers, educational television corporations, commercial libraries, museums, the Ohio College Library Center, and non-profit organizations.

Public libraries reported a total of 76 instances of formal interagency cooperation. Ranked in order of their frequency they were 28 film circuits, 21 multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, 9 public libraries, 7 Ohio College Library Center, 3 area film libraries, 2 institution libraries, 2 public school districts, 2 post-secondary educational institutions, 1 educational television corporation, and 1 commercial library. No formal interagency cooperation was reported between public libraries and special libraries, special education regional resource centers, non-public schools, museums, government agencies, and non-profit organizations.

Public school districts reported a total of 91 instances of formal interagency cooperation. Ranked in order of their frequency they were 13 educational television corporations, 11 area film libraries, 10 non-public schools, 10 commercial libraries, 9 film circuits, 8 post-secondary educational institutions, 7 public libraries, 5 public school districts, 4 special education regional resource centers, 4 museums, 4 government agencies, 4 non-profit organizations, 1 multicounty interlibrary cooperative, and 1 institution library. No formal interagency cooperation was reported between public school districts and special libraries and the Ohio College Library Center.

The post-secondary educational institutions reported a total of 96 instances of formal interagency cooperation. Ranked in the order of their frequency they were 21 post-secondary educational institutions, 10 institution libraries, 10 commercial libraries, 8 public libraries, 8 Ohio College Library Center, 6 government agencies, 6 non-profit organizations, 5 film circuits, 5 educational television corporations, 5 non-public schools, 3 multicounty cooperatives, 3 special libraries, 3 public school districts, and 2 museums. The post-secondary educational institutions reported formal interagency cooperation with all types of agencies included in the questionnaire.

Ranked in order of the frequency with which the seven types of agencies included in the study reported formal cooperation with them were 43 film circuits, 41 post-secondary educational institutions, 33 public libraries, 32 multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, 31 non-public schools, 30 area film libraries, 26 educational television corporations, 23 commercial libraries, 17 government agencies, 16 public school districts, 15 institution libraries, 15 Ohio College Library Center, 10 special education regional resource centers, 6 museums, and 5 special libraries.

Future Interagency Cooperation

The possibility of future interagency cooperation was reported by and with all the types of agencies included in the study. The details of possible future interagency cooperation are presented in Table 61.

The area film libraries reported the possibility of future interagency cooperation a total of 45 times. Ranked in order of frequency they were 6 film circuits, 4 public libraries, 4 multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, 4 institution libraries, 4 public school districts, 3 special libraries, 3 educational television corporations, 3 non-public schools, 3 post-secondary educational institutions, 3 government agencies, 2 non-profit organizations, 2 area film libraries, 2 special education regional resource centers, and 1 Ohio College Library Center. No area film library reported the possibility of future cooperation with museums.

The educational television corporations reported the possibility of future interagency cooperation 14 times. Ranked in order of their frequency they were 3 post-secondary educational institutions, 2 educational television corporations, 2 non-public schools, 1 area film library, 1 special education regional resource center, 1 public school district, 1 commercial library, 1 museum, 1 government agency, and 1 non-profit organization. No educational television corporation reported the possibility of future interagency cooperation with public libraries, multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, film circuits, special libraries, institution libraries, or Ohio College Library Center.

Government agencies reported the possibility of future interagency cooperation 12 times. Ranked in order of frequency they were 2 institution libraries, 2 government agencies, 1 public library, 1 film circuit, 1 special library, 1 area film library, 1 special education regional resource center, 1 educational television corporation, 1 post-secondary educational institution, and 1 non-profit organization. No government agency reported the possibility of future interagency cooperation with multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, public school districts, non-public schools, commercial libraries, museums, and the Ohio College Library Center.

Multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported the possibility of future interagency cooperation a total of 25 times. Ranked in order of frequency they were 3 non-public schools, 3 post-secondary educational institutions, 2 special libraries, 2 institution libraries, 2 area film libraries, 2 public school districts, 2 Ohio College Library Center, 2 government agencies, 2 non-profit organizations, 1 public library, 1 multicounty interlibrary cooperative organization, 1 film circuit, 1 educational television corporations, and 1 museum. No multicounty interlibrary cooperative organization reported the possibility of future interagency cooperation with special education regional resource centers or commercial libraries.

Public libraries reported the possibility of future interagency cooperation a total of 84 times. Ranked in order of frequency they were 12 post-secondary educational institutions, 9 public libraries, 9 multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations 8 area film libraries, 7 non-profit organizations, 5 film circuits, 5 institution libraries, 5 public school districts, 5 government agencies, 4 Ohio College Library Center, 3 special libraries, 3 educational television corporations, 3 commercial libraries, 2 special education regional resource centers, 2 non-public schools, and 2 museums. Public libraries reported the possibility of future interagency cooperation with all 16 types of agencies included in the questionnaire.

Public school districts reported the possibility of future interagency cooperation a total of 74 times. Ranked in order of frequency they were 9 area film libraries, 9 educational television corporations, 8 public school districts, 7 public libraries, 7 special education regional resource centers, 6 multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, 5 Ohio College Library Center, 4 post-secondary educational institutions, 4 museums, 3 film circuits, 3 non-public schools, 3 government agencies, 3 non-profit organizations, 1 special library, 1 institution library, and 1 commercial library. Public school districts reported the possibility of future interagency cooperation with all 16 types of agencies included in the study.

Post-secondary educational institutions reported the possibility of future interagency cooperation a total of 94 times. Ranked in order of frequency they were 9 Ohio College Center, 8 special libraries, 8 area film libraries, 8 educational television corporations, 7 post-secondary educational institutions, 6 public libraries, 6 film circuits, 6 institution libraries, 6 special education regional resource centers, 5 multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, 5 public school districts, 5 museums, 5 non-profit organizations, 3 non-public schools, and 3 commercial libraries. Post-secondary educational institutions reported the possibility of future interagency cooperation with all 16 types of agencies included in the study.

Ranked in order of the frequency with which agencies cited the possibility of future interagency cooperation with them, the 16 types of agencies included in the study were 33 post-secondary educational institutions, 31 area film libraries, 28 public libraries, 27 educational television corporations, 25 multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, 25 public school districts, 22 film circuits, 21 Ohio College Library Center, 21 non-profit organizations, 20 institution libraries, 20 government agencies, 19 special education regional resource centers, 18 special libraries, 16 non-public schools, 13 museums, and 9 commercial libraries.

Types of Interagency Cooperation

The agencies included in the study reported all types of interagency cooperation in progress. The details of current types of interagency cooperation are presented in Table 62.

The area film libraries reported a total of 68 instances of interagency cooperation currently in progress. Ranked in order of their frequency they were 19 group purchasing, 12 evaluation, 8 distribution, 8 loan services, 6 staff development, 5 collection development, 5 maintenance, 3 production, 1 processing/cataloging, and 1 storage. Bibliographic service was the only type of interagency cooperation currently not reported by the area film libraries.

The educational television corporations reported a total of 29 instances of interagency cooperation currently in progress. Ranked in order of frequency they were 5 evaluation, 5 production, 5 loan services, 3 maintenance, 3 staff development, 2 collection development, 2 group purchasing, 2 distribution, 1 processing/cataloging, and 1 storage. Bibliographic service was the only type of interagency cooperation currently not reported by the educational television corporations.

Government agencies reported a total of 11 instances of interagency cooperation currently in progress. Ranked in order of frequency they were 4 evaluation, 2 loan services, 2 processing/cataloging, 1 group purchasing, 1 maintenance, and 1 storage. Collection development, bibliographic service, distribution service, staff development, and production service were not reported by government agencies as types of interagency cooperation currently in progress.

Multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported a total of 31 instances of interagency cooperation currently in progress. Ranked in order of frequency they were 6 loan services, 5 collection development, 5 staff development, 4 evaluation, 3 group purchasing, 2 distribution, 2 maintenance, 2 production, 1 processing/cataloging, and 1 bibliographic services. Storage was the only type of interagency cooperation not reported currently in progress by multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations.

Public libraries reported a total of 110 instances of interagency cooperation currently in progress. Ranked in order of frequency they were 17 collection development, 16 evaluation, 15 loan services, 13 bibliographic services, 12 staff development, 11 group purchasing, 11 processing/cataloging, 5 distribution, 5 maintenance, 3 production, and 2 storage. Public libraries reported all 11 types of cooperation currently in progress.

Public school districts reported a total of 93 instances of interagency cooperation currently in progress. Ranked in order of frequency they were 15 group purchasing, 14 loan services, 13 evaluation, 10 production, 9 staff development, 8 collection development, 8 cataloging/processing, 5 maintenance, 4 bibliographic services, 4 distribution, and 3 storage. All types of interagency cooperation were reported currently in progress among public school districts.

Post-secondary educational institutions reported a total of 104 instances of interagency cooperation currently in progress. Ranked in order of frequency they were 22 loan services, 15 processing/cataloging, 12 evaluation, 10 bibliographic services, 9 production, 8 collection development, 7 staff development, 6 group purchasing, 6 distribution, 5 storage, and 4 maintenance. All types of interagency cooperation were reported currently in progress among post-secondary educational institutions.

Ranked in order of frequency reported by all types of agencies the instances of interagency cooperation currently in process were: 72 loan services, 66 evaluation, 57 group purchasing, 45 collection development, 42 staff development, 39 processing/cataloging, 32 production services, 28 bibliographic services, 27 distribution services, 25 maintenance services, and 13 storage.

Types of Possible Future Interagency Cooperation

All types of possible future interagency cooperation were reported by the agencies included in the study. A detailed analysis of types of possible future interagency cooperation is presented in Table 63.

The area film libraries reported a total of 78 instances of possible future interagency cooperation. Ranked in order of frequency they were 13 processing/cataloging, 8 bibliographic services, 8 evaluation services, 8 staff development, 7 maintenance, 7 loan services, 6 collection development, 6 production, 5 group purchasing, 5 distribution, and 5 storage. All types of interagency cooperation were reported by the area film libraries as possible in the future.

The educational television corporations reported a total of 23 instances of possible future interagency cooperation. Ranked in order of frequency they were 4 collection development, 3 distribution, 3 maintenance, 3 loan services, 2 evaluation, 2 group purchasing, 2 processing/cataloging, 2 production, 1 bibliographic services, and 1 staff development. The only types of interagency cooperation not reported as possible in the future by the educational television corporations was storage.

Government agencies reported a total of 29 instances of possible future interagency cooperation. Ranked in order of frequency they were 4 processing/cataloging, 4 production, 4 loan services, 3 maintenance, 3 staff development, 2 evaluation, 2 group purchasing, 2 bibliographic services, 2 distribution, 2 storage, and 1 collection development. All types of interagency cooperation were reported by government agencies as possible in the future.

The multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported a total of 17 instances of possible future interagency cooperation. Ranked in order of frequency they were 3 bibliographic services, 3 storage, 2 evaluation, 2 group purchasing, 2 processing/cataloging, 2 distribution, 1 collection development, 1 staff development, and 1 production. Neither maintenance nor loan services were reported by multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations as possible types of future interagency cooperation.

Public libraries reported a total of 139 instances of possible future interagency cooperation. Ranked in order of frequency they were 19 collection development, 19 bibliographic services, 15 group purchasing, 15 loan services, 13 staff development, 12 distribution, 12 storage, 11 evaluation, 8 processing/cataloging, 8 maintenance, and 7 production. All types of interagency cooperation were reported as possible in the future by public libraries.

School districts reported a total of 122 instances of possible future interagency cooperation. Ranked in order of frequency they were 17 loan services, 14 collection development, 12 evaluation, 12 bibliographic services, 11 maintenance, 11 staff development, 9 group purchasing, 9 processing/cataloging, 9 distribution, 9 storage, and 9 production. All types of interagency cooperation were reported by public school districts as possible in the future.

Post-secondary educational institutions reported a total of 174 instances of possible future interagency cooperation. Ranked in order of frequency they were 22 bibliographic services, 18 evaluation, 18 loan services, 17 staff development, 16 group purchasing, 15 distribution, 15 maintenance, 15 production, 14 processing/cataloging, 13 collection development, and 11 storage.

There was a total of 582 instances of interagency cooperation reported by all the types of agencies included in the study as possible in the future. Ranked in order of frequency they were 67 bibliographic services, 64 loan services, 58 collection development, 55 evaluation, 54 staff development, 52 processing/cataloging, 51 group purchasing, 48 distribution, 47 maintenance, 44 production, and 42 storage.

CHAPTER VIII

NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Various groups have identified needs to be met in order to more fully share the resources and services of public agencies. Among them are (1) funding, (2) organizational structures for sharing, (3) involvement of users in planning, (4) improvement of management techniques, (5) public relations, (6) setting priorities, goals, and objectives, (7) staff development, (8) involvement with community planning and human services agencies, and (9) standardization of selected aspects of service.

Respondents to the questionnaire were asked to rate these needs. Their combined ratings are presented in the first part of this chapter. Respondents were also asked to assign priorities to their needs. These priorities are presented by type of agency and in combination.

Needs

Respondents were asked to rate a schedule of needs from "not very important" to "important" on a four-point scale. Table 64 presents the average rating of each need by each type of agency. Needs were also averaged for all types of agencies.

From a "very important" rating of "1" to a "not very important" rating of "4", the area film libraries rated their needs as follows: funding 1.13, structures for sharing 1.95, public relations 1.95, setting of priorities, goals and objectives 2.00, involvement of users in planning 2.05, improvement of management techniques 2.29, staff development 2.33, standardization of selected aspects of service 2.76, and imvolvement with community in planning and human service agencies 3.05.

The educational television corporations ranked their needs as follows: funding 1.25, involvement of users in planning 1.50, the setting of priorities, goals and objectives 1.71, organizational structures for sharing 1.88, staff development 2.00, public relations 2.00, improvement of management techniques 2.13, involvement with community planning and human services agencies 2.71, and standardization of selected aspects of service 2.86.

Ranked by government agencies the needs were: funding 1.17, the setting of priorities goals and objectives 1.67, organizational structures for sharing 1.80, public relations 1.83, the involvement of users in planning 2.00, the improvement of management techniques 2.20, staff development 2.33, involvement with community planning and human service agencies 2.80, and standardization of selected aspects of service 3.00.

The multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations ranked their needs as follows: funding 1.40, organizational structures for sharing 1.40, the setting of priorities, goals and objectives 1.43, public relations 1.71, the involvement of users in planning 1.71, the standardization of selected aspects of service 1.71, staff development 1.86, the improvement of management techniques 2.00, involvement with community planning and human services agencies 2.14.

Public libraries ranked their needs as follows: funding 1.37, the setting of priorities, goals and objectives 1.50, public relations 1.54, organizational structures for sharing 1.94, involvement with community planning and human services agencies 2.24, involvement of users in planning 2.29, the standardization of selected aspects of service 2.30, and improved management techniques 2.31.

Public school districts ranked their needs as follows: funding 1.44, the setting of priorities, goals and objectives 1.75, involvement of users in planning 1.81, organizational structures for sharing 1.87, staff development 2.03, improvement of management techniques 2.19, public relations 2.19, involvement with community planning and human service agencies 2.48, and standardization of selected aspects of service 2.50.

The post-secondary educational institutions ranked their needs as follows: funding 1.24, the setting of priorities, goals and objectives 1.59, organizational structures for sharing 1.62, involvement of users in planning 1.95, improvement of management techniques 2.03, the standardization of selected aspects of service 2.06, staff development 2.08, public relations 2.11, and involvement with community planning and human services agencies 2.75.

The average of all the rankings of all types of agencies showed the needs as follows: funding 1.29, the setting of priorities, goals and objectives 1.66, organizational structures for sharing 1.78, involvement of users in planning 1.90, staff development 2.04, public relations 2.05, improvement of management techniques 2.16, standardization of selected aspects of service 2.46, and 2.60 for involvement with community planning and human services organizations.

Area Film Library Priorities

A summary of the priorities in needs set by the area film libraries is presented in Table 65. There were 22 of the 23 area film libraries that completed the priorities section of the questionnaire.

Funding received the highest priority rating of 1.18 with 19 agencies ranking it first, two agencies ranking it second, and one agency ranking it third. Organizational structures for sharing received the second highest priority of 2.27 with one agency ranking it first, seven agencies ranking it second, two agencies ranking it third, and one agency ranking it fourth. The third highest priority was 2.94 for the involvement of users in planning. There was one agency which ranked it first, six which ranked it second, six which ranked it third, one which ranked it fourth, and three which ranked it fifth. In fourth place among the priorities set by the area film libraries at 3.50 was the standardization of certain aspects of service. There was a total of four agencies, each of which ranked it as second, third, fourth, and fifth priority. Fifth highest among the priorities set by the area film libraries was staff development at 3.57. One agency ranked it second, three agencies ranked it third, one agency ranked it fourth, and two agencies ranked it fifth. These were followed by the improvement of management techniques with an average priority of 3.75, public relations with an average priority of 3.88, the setting of priorities, goals and objectives with an average priority of 4.00, and the involvement with community planning and human services agencies with 5.00.

Educational Television Corporation Priorities

The assignment of priorities by the educational television corporations is presented in Table 66. All seven of the educational television corporations completed the priority section of the questionnaire.

In first place was the funding with an average ranking of 1.57. There were five agencies which ranked it first, one agency which ranked it second, and one agency which ranked it fourth. In second place among the priorities assigned by the educational television corporations were organizational structures for sharing with a combined average of 2.67. One agency ranked it first, one agency ranked it second, and one agency ranked it fifth. The third highest priority set by the educational television corporations was for staff development with a combined average of 2.75. There was one agency which ranked it first, two which ranked it third, and one agency which ranked it fourth. In fourth place was the involvement of users in planning with a combined average of 3.14. There were three agencies which ranked it second, two which ranked it third, and two which ranked it fifth. Fifth was the setting of priorities, goals and objectives which gained an average of 3.40. There was one agency which ranked it second, two which ranked it third, one which ranked it fourth, and one which ranked it fifth. In sixth and seventh order were public relations and the improvement of management techniques with 3.60 and 4.67 averages respectively. Involvement with community planning and human services agencies and the standardization of selected aspects of services were not assigned priority by the educational television corporations.

Government Agency Priorities

The priorities to needs assigned by government agencies are presented in Table 67. There were five of the eight government agencies which completed the priority section of the questionnaire.

Funding received the highest priority of 1.00. There were four government agencies which ranked it first. Three needs were tied for second priority. They were organizational structures for sharing, the involvement of users in planning, and public relations. There were two agencies which ranked organizational structures for sharing as second priority and one that ranked it as fifth priority. There was one agency which ranked the involvement of users in planning as second priority, one which ranked it as third priority, and one which ranked it as fourth priority. There were two agencies which ranked public relations as third priority. The fifth priority assigned by the government agnecies was for staff development. Its average of 3.50 was constituted by one agency which ranked it as second priority and one agency which ranked it as fifth priority. The setting of priorities, goals and objectives ranked sixth with an average of 3.67. Seventh and eighth priorities were tied at 4.00 average each by the improvement of management techniques and the involvement with community planning and human services agencies. The standardization of selected aspects of service did not receive any priority among government agencies.

Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organization Priorities

The priorities assigned by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations are presented in Table 68. There were six of the seven multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations which completed the priorities section of the questionnaire.

In first priority among the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations was funding with an average of 1.33. There were four agencies which ranked it first and two which ranked it second. Second priority was assigned to organizational structures for sharing. There was one agency which ranked it first, two which ranked it second, and three which ranked it third. In third place was the setting of priorities goals and objectives with an average of 2.60. It was achieved by one agency ranking it first, two agencies ranking it second, and two agencies ranking it fourth. Fourth priority was assigned to staff development. There were three agencies which assigned it priority, one each third, fourth, and fifth. The fifth priority was set for public relations with an average of 4.25. A total of four agencies set public relations as a priority. There was one agency which ranked it third, one agency which ranked it fourth, and two agencies which ranked it fifth. Involvement with community planning and human services agencies was given fifth priority by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations with an average ranking of 4.33. The improvement of management techniques and the standardization of selected aspects of services received average rankings of 5.00 each to tie for seventh and eighth priorities. The involvement of users in planning was not assigned priority by the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations.

Public Library Priorities

The priorities assigned to the needs of public libraries are presented in Table 69. There were 36 of the 43 public libraries included in the study which completed the priority section of the questionnaire.

Funding was the first priority of the public libraries. Its combined average was 1.88. There were 23 public libraries which ranked it first, four which ranked it second, four which ranked it third, and five which ranked it fifth. In second place among the priorities of the public libraries was the involvement with community planning and human services agencies with a combined average of 2.50. This was achieved by one public library ranking it first, one ranking it second, one ranking it third, six ranking it fourth, and three ranking it fifth. Third priority set by the public libraries was for the standardization of selected aspects of service at an average of 2.70. There were 2 public libraries which ranked it first, four which ranked it second, one which ranked it third, one which ranked it fourth, and two which ranked it fifth. The fourth priority among public libraries was the setting of priorities, goals and objectives at an average of 2.84. There were eight public libraries that assigned it first priority, five which assigned it second priority, five which assigned it third priority, ten which assigned it fourth priority, and three which assigned it fifth priority. Organizational structures for sharing were assigned fifth priority by the public libraries with an average of 3.11. There was one agency which ranked it as first priority, eight agencies ranked it second, two agencies ranked it third, four agencies ranked it fourth, and four agencies ranked it fifth. The sixth priority was public relations with an average of 3.14. Seventh was the involvement of users in planning with an average of 3.30. Eighth was staff development with an average of 3.61. Ninth was the improvement of management techniques with an average of 4.00.

Public School District Priorities

The priorities set by the public school districts on their needs are presented in Table 70. There were 34 of the 37 public school districts included in the study which completed the priority portion of the questionnaire.

The first priority set by the public school districts was for funding. Its average was 1.53. This was achieved by 21 agencies assigning it first priority, five assigning it second, two assigning it third, one assigning it fourth, and one assigning it fifth. In second place among the priorities set by public school districts was the involvement of users in planning at an average of 2.65. There were three agencies which ranked it first, eight which ranked it second, six which ranked it third, and six which ranked it fourth. The third highest priority was assigned to the setting of priorities, goals and objectives by the public school districts. Its average was 2.88. There were five public school districts which set it as first priority, eight which set it second, two which set it third, three which set it fourth, and six which set it fifth. Fourth priority was assigned by public school districts to organizational structures for sharing at 3.00. There were two public school districts which assigned it first priority, six assigned it second, eight assigned it third, four assigned it fourth, and three assigned it fifth. Tied for fifth and sixth priorities were staff development and involvement with community planning and human services agencies. They each averaged 3.50. Staff development was given first priority by one agency, second by three agencies, third by seven agencies, fourth by three agencies, and fifth by six agencies. Involvement with community planning and human services agencies was given third priority by one agency and fourth priority by one agency. The standardization of selected aspects of service was assigned seventh priority. Its average was 3.83. Eighth was public relations with an average of 3.91. Ninth was the improvement of management techniques with a 4.07 average.

Post-Secondary Educational Institution Priorities

The priorities assigned to their needs by the post-secondary educational institutions are presented in Table 71. There were 36 of the 43 post-secondary educational institutions which completed the priority section of the questionnaire.

Funding was the first priority of the post-secondary educational institutions. It averaged 2.09. There were 16 agencies which ranked it first, seven which ranked it second, six which ranked it third, two which ranked it fourth, and three which ranked it fifth. In second place among the priorities set by post-secondary educational institutions was the setting of priorities, goals and objectives. It received an average of 2.27. There were seven agencies which ranked it first, 11 which ranked it second, five which ranked it third, and three which ranked it fifth. Third among the priorities set by the post-secondary educational institutions was the involvement of users in planning. It averaged 2.82. There were three agencies which assigned it first priority, four which assigned it second priority, four which assigned it third priority, five which assigned it fourth priority, and one which assigned it fifth priority. Ranking fourth among the priorities set by post-secondary educational institutions were organizational structures for sharing. It averaged 2.97. There were five agencies which set it at first, seven which set it second, five which set it third, ten which set it fourth, and three which set it fifth. In fifth place among the priorities assigned by post-secondary educational institutions was the standardization of selected aspects of services at an average of 3.08. There was one agency which ranked it first, two which ranked it second, five which ranked it third, three which ranked it fourth, and one which ranked it fifth. Ranking sixth was the improvement of management techniques with an average of 3.50. In seventh place was public relations with an average of 3.75. Eighth was staff development with 4.25. Ninth was involvement with community planning and human services agencies with an average of 4.67.

Combined Priorities of All Types of Agencies

The combined priorities of all types of agencies is presented in Table 72. Funding ranked first at 1.51. Organizational structures for sharing ranked second at 2.72. Third was the involvement of users in planning with 2.98. In fourth place was the setting of priorities, goals and objectives with an average of 3.09. Ranking fifth was staff development with an average of 3.60. The standardization of selected aspects of service was sixth with an average of 3.62. Seventh was public relations with an average of 3.65. In eighth place was involvement with community planning and human services agencies at 4.00. Last priority was assigned to the improvement of management techniques at a 4.14 average.

CHAPTER IX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study was developed in response to a recommendation of the Advisory Council on Federal Library programs "...to undertake an overview study which would assist the Council and others, and that such a study be followed by both a detailed inventory of resources and discussion of channels and arrangements for interlibrary cooperation and sharing."

The purpose of the study was to: (1) identify the major collections of audiovisual resources, especially 16mm motion pictures, in the state of Ohio; (2) describe trends in the development of such collections; (3) determine patterns in the utilization of such materials; and (4) identify policy issues for the development of collections and services.

The study attempted to answer a number of questions. Where are the major audiovisual collections located? What materials do they provide? What equipment is provided? What services, in addition to the availability of equipment and materials, are offered? Who are the users of audiovisual materials and services? How are audiovisual services financed? To what extent are public agencies cooperating in the provision of audiovisual materials, equipment and services? What are the needs which must be met to share more fully the audiovisual resources and services of these public agencies?

The literature was searched to identify relevant information on audiovisual services and interagency cooperation. A bibliography of this information was compiled and is presented at the conclusion of the report.

Information from the literature search was used to develop a questionnaire which was distributed to a total of 369 public and semi-public information and communication agencies in the state. Responses were received from 219 of the agencies, but not all of the respondents completed questionnaires. Questionnaires from 169 agencies were included in the final report.

The sample of 369 agencies included: (1) all area film libraries, (2) all educational television corporations, (3) all multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, (4) all public school districts which listed administrators of audiovisual services, library services, instructional materials, and media services in the Ohio Educational Directory 1975-76, (5) all public libraries which reported collections of over 500 16mm motion pictures in the Ohio Directory of Libraries 1976 and all public libraries participating in film circuits, (6) all museums listed in the yellow pages of Ohio telephone directories, (7) all post-secondary educational institutions which are supported by the state, all post-secondary educational institutions which reported expenditures of over $5,000 for audiovisual materials in the Ohio Directory of Libraries 1976, and other post-secondary educational institutions where the investigators knew substantial programs existed, (8) all special education regional resource centers, (9) all commercial film libraries, government agencies, and other organizations which were identified by the State Library of Ohio and by the agencies included in the study, (10) all nonpublic elementary schools with enrollments of over 800 pupils, and (11) all nonpublic secondary schools with enrollments over 1,100 pupils. Building level public school collections and collections in small nonpublic elementary and secondary schools were not included.

The study was limited to only major audiovisual collections. It was further limited by the number of responses to the questionnaire and the fact that many respondents responded to specific sections of the questionnaire only.

The study emphasized 16mm motion pictures. A Handbook of Standard Terminology and A Guide for Recording and Reporting Information About Educational Technology was used for the purpose of establishing definitions for the terms included in the study.

On-site interviews were conducted with 105 agencies to refine questionnaire and to discuss various programs in detail. These visits were well distributed among the various types of agencies included in the study and among the geographic regions of the state.

An advisory committee of 10 librarians and educators representative of the various geographic regions of the state, the various types of agencies included in the study, and the Ohio Department of Education was appointed by the State Library of Ohio. The committee made suggestions for the questionnaire, for the plan of the study, and for the final report.

Follow-up letters were sent six weeks after the questionnaires were due for return. Ten weeks after the questionnaires were due for return phone calls were made to key agencies. Several agencies were sent additional questionnaires as a result of the follow-up process.

Records of the Ohio Department of Education and the State Library of Ohio were examined. Returns from the questionnaires approached or exceeded a two-thirds return from the area film libraries, government agencies, educational television corporations, multi-county interlibrary cooperative organizations, public libraries, public school districts, and post-secondary educational institutions. Other types of agencies were excluded from the final report on the basis of lack of sufficient returns. Similarly, the fiscal portion was not included in the final report because not enough of the agencies completed it to enable the investigators to draw reasonable conclusions from the data gathered.

A draft report was submitted to the advisory committee along with a list of suggestions and recommendations from the questionnaires and from the on-site visits. The report was revised according to the suggestions of the advisory committee. A final draft was prepared.

Summary of Data Collected

Collections. Most major collections were found in urban areas. All the area film libraries except two had over 1,000 16mm motion pictures in their collections. There were five area film libraries with over 2,000 16mm motion pictures. These were Montgomery County, Northeastern Ohio, East Central Ohio--South, Lorain County, East Central Ohio--North, and Metropolitan Cleveland.

Two government agencies had collections of over 1,000 16mm motion pictures. They were the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Lewis Research Center. The first is a state agency. The second is a Federal agency.

Seven public libraries had over 1,000 16mm motion pictures. They were Cleveland Public Library, Cuyahoga County Public Library, Columbus and Franklin County Public Library, Akron and Summit County Public Library, Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library,* and Toledo and Lucas County Public Library.

There were 13 public school districts with 16mm motion picture collections of over 1,000. They were in Cincinnati, Akron, Columbus, Cleveland, Canton, Euclid, Dayton, Lorain, ~~Painesville~~,** Springfield, Shaker Heights, Lakewood, and Youngstown.

Three post-secondary educational institutions had 16mm motion picture collections of over 1,000. They were Kent State University Audio-Visual Service, Ohio State University Teaching Aids Laboratory, and Wright State University Library.

Two-thirds of the 8mm motion pictures were in public libraries and multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations. Two-thirds of the filmstrips were in public school districts. Over one-half of the slide collections belonged to post-secondary educational institutions. Three-fourths of the overhead transparencies were in public school districts. Over 95 percent of the multimedia kits were reported by public school districts. One-half of the audiodiscs were owned by public libraries and one-third by public school districts. About one-half of the audiotapes belonged to

* *Cincinnati & Hamilton County Public Library*
** *Parma*

public school districts. There were no other dominant patterns of ownership among the other types of audiovisual media included in the study.

Equipment. There appeared to be no major concentrations in the collections of equipment. Large collections of audiovisual materials did not necessarily result in large collections of audiovisual equipment. Most agencies included in the survey had collections of equipment for preview purposes, in-house programs, and back-up of decentralized equipment collections in branch libraries, public school buildings, and so forth. The major exception to this pattern was the post-secondary educational institutions where large collections of equipment were sometimes maintained for the provision of campus-wide audiovisual services. Two multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations owned modest amounts of equipment on deposit in member libraries.

Services. Over one-half of the public school districts included in the study reported offering 32 of the 51 possible services. Among the post-secondary educational institutions over one-half of the reporting units indicated they performed 26 services. There were 14 services which were offered by more than half of the educational television corporations. Over one-half of the area film libraries reported offering 10 services. Nine services were reported being offered by over one-half of the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations. Only three of the 51 possible services were reported as being offered by more than one-half of the public libraries included in the study.

With the exception of the educational television corporations, two-thirds or more of the agencies in all categories reported loaning audiovisual materials. Among the area film libraries two-thirds or more reported the delivery of materials, materials selection services, and consultation services. Two-thirds or more of the educational television corporations offered televised delivery of materials, consultation services, equipment selection services, the answering of simple fact questions, and television production services. Among the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations two-thirds or more reported offering two services--the loan of equipment and in-service education. When analyzed for services performed by two-thirds or more of the public libraries, only one service in addition to the loan of materials was indicated--the answering of simple fact questions.

Two-thirds or more of the public school districts reported offering 18 services--the loan of equipment, the evaluation of materials, consultation services, current awareness services, the delivery of materials, the delivery of equipment, in-service education, group purchasing of equipment, group purchasing of supplies, the maintenance of equipment, the evaluation of equipment, the copying of audio materials, the answering of simple fact questions, the maintenance of materials, the provision of users' guides, group purchasing of materials, and the delivery of equipment. Two-thirds or more of the post-secondary educational institutions reported offering the following nine services--the answering of simple fact questions, small group viewing facilities, individual viewing facilities, small group listening facilities, individual listening facilities, current awareness services, the maintenance of equipment, the loan of equipment, and the maintenance of materials.

The full array of 51 services was found only among the public school districts and the post-secondary educational institutions. As mentioned above, in addition to the loan of materials, 18 services were reported offered by two-thirds or more of the public school districts. All the other agencies added together had only 20 services being offered by two-thirds or more of them. Further there was duplication among the 20 types of service.

In addition it may be noted that the public schools were the only type of agency where two-thirds or more consistently reported being involved in group purchasing activities. Similarly it may be noted that the strength of service among the post-secondary educational institutions seemed to be in the provision of facilities.

Circulation. Over 90 percent of the circulation of the area film libraries was 16mm motion pictures. Nearly 100 percent of the circulation of the educational television corporations was videotape recordings. The circulation of the government agencies was nearly 100 percent 16mm motion pictures. About 58 percent of the circulation of the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations was attributed to 16mm motion pictures. About 33 percent was accounted for by 8mm motion pictures. In the public libraries about 50 percent of the circulation was accounted for by audiodiscs. Approximately 23 percent of the public library circulation was 16mm motion pictures. The 16mm motion picture accounted for 62 percent of the circulation among public school districts. The major circulation among the post-secondary educational institutions was 64 percent audiotapes and 11 percent 16mm motion pictures. When all types of agencies in the study were considered together, 16mm motion pictures accounted for 34 percent of the circulation, audiodiscs for 25 percent, and audiotapes for 20 percent.

Users. When the measure of utilization was the number of users, the 16mm motion picture gained in ratings because it is more frequently used for large group presentations than other types of audiovisual media. When all the types of agencies included in the study were considered together, the users of the 16mm motion picture accounted for 67 percent of the utilization. The second highest percent of users was attributed to the multimedia kit. This figure was highly skewed by one institution where a great deal of instruction was carried on by use of the autotutorial approach through a large number of multimedia kits.

The 16mm motion picture accounted for 94 percent of the audiovisual utilization among the area film libraries. Videotape recordings accounted for nearly 100 percent of the utilization among the educational television corporations. The 16mm motion picture accounted for nearly 100 percent of the utilization among government agencies. Among the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, the 16mm motion picture accounted for about 70 percent of the utilization and the 8mm motion picture accounted for about 24 percent of the utilization. The 16mm motion picture accounted for over 87 percent of the utilization of audiovisual materials in public libraries. In public school districts the 16mm motion picture accounted for 57 percent of the utilization and the filmstrip accounted for 22 percent of the utilization. The utilization among the post-secondary educational institutions was nearly 59 percent multimedia kits and 31 percent 16mm motion pictures.

User Types. Teachers were the primary users of 16mm motion pictures regardless of the agency reporting and regardless of the level on which they taught. When all the types of agencies included in the study were considered together, public school teachers accounted for 52 percent of the utilization and college teachers accounted for 15 percent of the utilization. The third highest category of user was usually some other type of public agency--libraries, hospitals, fire departments, parks, and so forth.

Geographic Areas Served. The largest audiovisual collections were concentrated in the urban areas of the state. Thirty-seven percent of the agencies included in the study served multicounty areas. The next highest category marked was "other", which accounted for 17 percent of the utilization. Many public school districts and post-secondary educational institutions which place their major emphasis on serving their own organizations classified themselves in this category. There were 16 percent of the agencies which classified themselves as state-wide service agencies.

Procedures. Form booking and phone booking were almost tied among the different types of booking procedures for 16mm motion pictures reported in the study. Each accounted for over 36 percent of the booking. Public schools and area film libraries relied heavily on form bookings. Phone booking was prevalent through all types of agencies. Among government agencies the letter was the dominant booking procedure.

Thirty-six percent of the agencies permitted the booking of 16mm motion pictures as early as 8-12 months in advance. About 80 percent required no minimum advanced booking time.

A one-day loan period was reported by 38 percent of the agencies. These were predominantly public libraries. A 3-5 day loan period was reported by 31 percent of the agencies. These were mostly educational agencies.

The school courier distributed 35 percent of the 16mm motion pictures. Twenty-five percent were picked up in person by the borrowers. This was mostly among public libraries. The U.S. Postal Service delivered 22 percent of the 16mm motion pictures.

Six agencies responded that they were booking 16mm motion pictures with the aid of a computer. Two were area film libraries. One was a government agency. One was a public school. Two were post-secondary educational institutions.

Seven of the agencies were using computers to assist in the cataloging of 16mm motion pictures. Two were area film libraries. One was a public library. Two were public school districts. Two were post-secondary educational institutions.

At least six organizations were identified as having the potential to provide a state-wide computer data bank which could be used in the acquiring, cataloging, locating, booking, inventorying, circulating, and performing statistical analyses of audiovisual materials, especially 16mm motion pictures.

Informal Interagency Cooperation. There was a strong tendency for like types of agencies to report the most interagency cooperation among themselves. Public libraries reported cooperating with other public libraries. School districts reported cooperating with other school districts. Post-secondary educational institutions reported cooperating with other post-secondary educational institutions and public libraries. Other agencies did not appear to have high concentrations of specific kinds of informal interagency cooperation.

Formal Interagency Cooperation. The tendency for like agencies to cooperate among themselves was even more pronounced on a formal basis with area film libraries, educational television corporations, and multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations joining the list of public libraries, public school districts, and post-secondary educational institutions. The multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported cooperation with public libraries as well as among themselves. Public libraries reported cooperating through film circuits and multicounty cooperative organizations, as well as with other public libraries.

Future Interagency Cooperation. No distinct patterns for future interagency cooperation emerged, except that public libraries believed they would be cooperating more closely with post-secondary educational institutions. The converse was not reported by the post-secondary educational institutions.

Current Types of Interagency Cooperation. Group purchasing and the evaluation of 16mm motion pictures were the major ways in which the area film libraries were currently cooperating. The evaluation of programs, production, and loan services were the major types of cooperation reported by the educational television corporations. The government agencies reported only one major type of interagency cooperation--the evaluation of 16mm motion pictures. The multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations reported loan services, staff development, and materials evaluation as the major ways of cooperating. The major ways of cooperation among the public libraries were collection development, evaluation of materials, loan services, bibliographic services, group purchasing, and cataloging and processing. Public school districts were involved in group purchasing, loan services, evaluation of materials and equipment, and staff development. The major types of cooperation reported by the post-secondary educational institutions were loan services, processing and cataloging, and the evaluation of materials. When all the agencies were considered together, the major types of cooperation were loan services, evaluation of materials, and group purchasing.

Future Types of Interagency Cooperation. The one major type of interagency cooperation among the area film libraries for the future was reported as the cataloging and processing of 16mm motion pictures. No major type of future cooperation emerged among the educational television corporations, although there was interest in collection development, distribution, maintenance, and loan services. Similarly, no major type of future cooperation emerged for the government agencies, but there was interest in cataloging and processing, production, and loan services. The multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations expressed interest in cooperative bibliographic services and storage services, but there was no major concentration of interest. Public library interest in future cooperation was also diversified among many categories with collection development, bibliographic services, group purchasing, loan services, and staff development receiving similar interest. The public school districts reported future cooperation likely in loan services, collection development, bibliographic services, and evaluation services. The major type of future cooperation among the post-secondary educational institutions was clearly bibliographic services. It was followed by loan services, evaluation services, and staff development.

Taken altogether, no clear preference for any specific type of future cooperation emerged among all the types of agencies included in the study.

Needs. All types of agencies perceived their major need as better funding. The setting of goals and objectives, the development of organizational structures for sharing, and the involvement of users in planning received the highest ratings assigned by the group. Types of agencies were mostly in agreement with the importance they assigned to needs.

Priorities. When all types of agencies were taken together, priorities were assigned to funding, the development of organizational structures for sharing, the involvement of users in planning, the setting of goals and objectives, and staff development. All agencies set their first priority for better funding. There were some differences among the second, third, fourth, and fifth priorities assigned by different types of agencies.

The order of priority for the area film libraries was organizational structures, user involvement, standardization, and staff development. Educational television corporations set their secondary priorities on organizational structures, staff development, user involvement, and the setting of goals and objectives. Government agencies assigned their secondary priorities to organizational structures, user involvement, public relations, and staff development. Multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations selected organizational structures, goals and objectives, staff development, and public relations. The multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations were the only group which assigned no priority to the involvement of users in planning. Public libraries saw their priorities as involvement in the community, standardization, goals and objectives, and organizational structures. Public school districts set their priorities for the involvement of users, goals and objectives, organizational structures, and staff development. The post-secondary educational institutions opted for the setting of goals and objectives, user involvement, organizational structures for sharing, and standardization.

Conclusions

Based upon the information gathered in the on-site interviews, the data gathered from the questionnaires, the literature search, and the experience of the investigators, a number of conclusions have been drawn. Much of the interviewing activity and the analysis of the open-ended portions of the questionnaire centered on discussions of the major trends, needs, and problems in the field. To this extent the conclusions presented may be regarded as a discussion of the major policy issues surrounding audiovisual resources and services in the state.

Economic, Legal, and Educational Concerns. The cost of audiovisual resources and services was a genuine concern among all types of agencies. Economic factors were seen as limiting the growth and development of audiovisual programs. Modest increases in appropriations here and there were not keeping pace with inflation. Many agencies were in the process of weathering decreases in funding while demands for audiovisual services were increasing.

The energy shortage has had a direct impact on the costs of materials, equipment and services. Funding from the Federal government for the development of programs and collections was viewed as less secure than in the past. While general funding for educational and library services from the State has increased in recent years, it was still inadequate to maintain desirable levels of audiovisual programming. Individual units were finding it more difficult to win the competition for funds at the local level. Funding was allocated the first priority among the needs identified by all types of agencies. The need for more, better, and different kinds of financial support for audiovisual resources and services dominated the thinking of the field when it came to identifying problems. Some respondents suggested increased cooperative activities as a partial solution to these economic problems.

However, many respondents raised questions about the legality of entering into cooperative arrangements for the provision of audiovisual resources and services. Some of these concerns centered upon the legality of permitting the use of resources paid for with taxes levied under one jurisdiction for use outside of that jurisdiction. Others asked how the use of materials purchased with taxes levied on a state-wide basis could be limited to persons in smaller political subdivisions of the state. There were also questions regarding the use outside of the elementary and secondary schools of materials purchased with funds from the Federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Titles II, III, IV-B, and IV-C, and the National Defense Education Act. The recent Supreme Court decision concerning parochaid reinforced these concerns. If interagency cooperation is to include the sharing of audiovisual resources, these legal questions need to be answered, and their answers must be made generally known throughout the state. If these or other legal barriers actually exist, remedial legislation needs to be enacted.

Interpretation of the new copyright law is another legal problem. The new law will have strong implications for the development of audiovisual resources and services. At the present time no guidelines for the fair use of audiovisual resources have been forthcoming. Professionals in the field were united in their plea for clarification of the new law, especially as it relates to television. It is estimated that it will be a number of years before the new law and its implications are fully understood.

There are several types of standards which guide the development and provision of audiovisual resources in libraries and educational institutions. Professional standards are the guidelines generated by professional associations. The American Library Association, the Association for Educational Communications and Technology, and other professional associations have developed standards for public libraries, public schools, and post-secondary educational institutions. Other professional associations have developed standards for medical libraries, special libraries, institution libraries, and other agencies. Professional standards have no legal base or application. They are primarily statements of a profession's standards for practice.

Some agencies voluntarily choose to apply standards which are developed by accrediting associations, such as the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. In this instance the agency elects to seek accreditation by such organizations. In entering into such a contract, the agency also enters into a moral obligation to maintain these voluntary standards.

Statuatory authority and the responsibility of administering state funds for locally governed public services empower state agencies to develop standards for operations and for services. Rules and regulations have the power of law and are enforced by agencies of the state. Ohio laws and the state's substantial support of public education have resulted in continuous improvement of standards for elementary and secondary schools, vocational and technical schools, and post-secondary educational institutions. Standards for public libraries are less well developed, principally because public library programs have been largely locally supported.

About the state there was much concern and considerable confusion surrounding the various types of standards, their application, and their enforcement. The library and educational media professions generally held all these types of standards in high regard. There was a very genuine concern about the application and enforcement of existing standards and the need for their continuous review and revision to meet the changing times.

The Laws and Regulations Governing Teacher Education and Certification which will go into effect in 1980 prescribe that all new teachers will demonstrate a basic level of knowledge and skill in the selection, utilization, and production of educational media. These new teacher education standards have stimulated the development of educational media programs in the 51 colleges and universities which prepare teachers in the state. This study revealed that teachers were the major users of 16mm motion pictures among all types of agencies. The new standards imply that teachers may soon be increasing their utilization of audiovisual resources, as well as improving the level of audiovisual knowledge, attitudes, and skills they currently demonstrate. It would seem to follow that resources and services currently supplied will soon be inadequate. The knowledge, attitudes, and skills of the professionals rendering audiovisual services may also need upgrading in the near future to keep pace with this emerging influence.

In many ways the strongest and most diversified programs of audiovisual resources and services in the state have emerged among the elementary and secondary schools. Part of this strength and flexibility appears to have come from the necessity to contribute to the total educational program through the years. It would seem appropriate, then, to cite a few of these educational trends which are widely believed to have strong implications for the development of audiovisual programs. Among them are: the increased influence of educational media specialists on instructional and curriculum development, the back-to-the-basics and competency-based education movements, individualized instruction and independent study, accountability, teacher centers, vocational-technical education, and the education of the handicapped.

Audiovisual programs that were believed to be the most successful were usually marked by the high level participation of media personnel in the development of instruction and curriculum. Successful media professionals were involved in the planning for instruction and for curriculum at an early stage of development. Their input was sought in the initial stages of planning for the identification of the resources available and for assistance in the design and production of non-existent resources and of utilization strategies.

The production of more and more teacher-made materials at the local and district levels contributed to another strong educational trend worthy of special mention. This was the development of production centers and production laboratories at the building and district levels. These facilities were available for utilization by both teachers and students. Sometimes the materials produced in the centers became the private property of teachers and students. Other locally produced materials, everything from single slides to entire curriculum packages, were being processed into school media collections.

A special variation in the concept of the production center is the teacher center which is developing throughout the country. Some teacher centers are publicly developed enterprises. Others are rooted in the private sector of the economy. Wherever they develop, some aspects of media services are likely to be present. Teacher centers also often provide special psychological services. The link with these services is an important one to be cultivated. Many experts in the field of educational technology see a much more clearly defined relationship between the development of materials and their measured effectiveness as the next likely expansion of the field. New Federal funds are available for the establishment of teacher centers. Care should be taken that educational media services are clearly written into both the Federal and state plans for implementation of the new law.

School library/media specialists have long understood the special contributions they make to the individualization of instruction and the development and practice of independent study skills. Most educational philosophers are firm in their insistence that the creation of life-long independent learners is a valid aim of education. So long as these values are held, educational media programs will continue to play a strong role in the education of Ohio's citizens.

Perhaps the most formalized attempt to individualize instruction has become a reality for handicapped learners. New Federal laws require that each handicapped child must have an individualized educational plan. Such a plan should prescribe in detail the media and methods used in the instruction of the learner. Ohio educational media specialists are very much aware that most of the alternatives for individualizing instruction rest in their domain. They are anxious to be formally written into the state plan for the education of handicapped children, but have thus far been unsuccessful in persuading the decision makers that this should be done.

In the absence of state minimum standards for vocational schools, there are no guidelines for educational media services in these institutions. The identification, organization, and provision of resources for vocational programs require high level applications of the knowledge and skills of the media professional. The resources are often not available through traditional channels. Schemes for their organization are in their developmental stages. The psychomotor skills developed in these programs readily lend themselves to audiovisual methods of instruction. This absence is all the more important in light of the current demands from the public for basic competencies for all citizens.

The current emphasis on basic skills and basic survival competencies for all students attending elementary and secondary schools, of course, is not limited to those in vocational-technical programs. It is a comprehensive movement embracing kindergarten through graduate education. In light of this movement, the public must come to realize that basic library/media/study skills are essential for survival and for the attainment of a quality existence for all citizens in the future. The very ability of a nation to cope with the many possible alternative futures depends largely upon each individual's ability to gather, organize, use, and present information in all formats to all kinds of users. Educational media specialists need to be identifying those skills which they believe to be basic and incorporating them into the back-to-the-basics and competency based education movements.

Two major steps toward the improved accountability of library/media services in Ohio have been initiated recently. They were the cooperation of the State Library of Ohio and the Ohio Department of Education in the gathering and recording of data about school library/media programs and the inclusion of information about library/media programs in the newly required annual reports to the citizens of each school district.

Similar trends are also occurring in post-secondary educational institutions. Educational media professionals are becoming more involved in the design and development of academic programs and in the improvement of instruction. They are also participating in the design and development of individualized learning systems, facilities, and materials.

Organizational Concerns. In examining the resources and services available and in conducting the on-site visits to major audiovisual collections throughout the state, the differences between the rural and urban areas of the state were quite obvious. The geographical, sociological and economic differences were apparent.

The development of audiovisual resources and services appeared to be slower in emerging in rural areas. The patterns for development seemed different from those of the cities. Rural areas generally had smaller collections and far fewer alternative collections and services available.

Urban areas tended to have far more collections, some large and some small. Sophisticated users were probably the only group aware of the richness of alternatives in the urban areas. Several urban centers have begun cooperative efforts to make their resources and services better known and more accessible to the public. Plans for the further development of audiovisual resources and services need to be varied enough to accommodate these and other possible differences.

There appeared to be a clear trend to the development of many audiovisual services on a regional basis. The activities of the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, the area film libraries, the special education regional resource centers, the metropolitan library service organizations, the colleges and universities in the Miami Valley, the schools and public libraries of Hamilton county, the group purchasing among schools in the metropolitan Cleveland and Toledo areas, the health education consortium in the southeastern section of the state, and the union catalog of 16mm motion pictures in Franklin County were all examples of groups of one or more types of agencies working together on a regional basis for the development of one or more audiovisual services. The public library film circuits began as regional efforts, but have broken away from this trend in recent years. There was a great diversity in the leadership roles and the organizational patterns of regionally developed services. Plans for their further development need to accommodate this diversity.

Patterns of centralization and decentralization appeared to be different according to the size and type of agency considered. The area film libraries may be seen as both an attempt to centralize film services in a defined area or region and to decentralize the state educational film library. Five of the original regions have found it convenient to decentralize even further, so that the original nine libraries have increased to 25. This particular study identified 13 public school districts with collections of 1,000 or more 16mm motion pictures which apparently did not find it in their best interests to merge their collections into the area film libraries.

The educational television corporations grew up as an attempt to centralize activities within a region. The formation of the state network may be viewed as a trend toward further centralization. The educational television corporations seemed to benefit from the centralization of certain aspects of their services at both the state and national levels.

The state governmental agencies seemed to be fairly decentralized in the audiovisual resources and services they offered. While none of them suggested the advantages of centralization, some of their operations might benefit considerably from doing so. Most are located in the Columbus area. It might be fairly easy to establish joint purchasing, delivery, cataloging, booking, maintenance, and similar services.

The multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations were a good example of centralization of services. They were most active in the provision of 16mm and 8mm motion pictures. They seemed to have a strong desire to expand the number and kinds of resources and services they offered within their regions.

Public libraries may be seen as both centralizing and decentralizing resources and services. The film circuits served to decentralize the delivery and materials and centralize the procurement, maintenance, selection, and other administrative functions. The pattern of branch library development served to facilitate the decentralization of many types of resources, especially audio materials. It served somewhat less effectively to decentralize collections of equipment and 16mm motion pictures. The tendency seemed to be that most 16mm motion picture collections were centralized at the main library. Some systems were successful in utilizing their branches as distribution points for 16mm motion pictures and other audiovisual materials. Others were not.

Public school districts, for the most part, have decentralized their audiovisual services and have devoted much effort toward the development of building level audiovisual collections and services. Supervisory and administrative services have been retained centrally along with collections of 16mm motion pictures, other costly materials, and specialized services and equipment.

For the most part, post-secondary educational institutions centralized their audiovisual services. Some integrated audiovisual services and library services.

Interagency cooperation was an integral part of the provision of audiovisual resources to the people of the state from the inception of some of the most outstanding programs. The existing film circuits, the educational television corporations, the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations, as well as many of the major collections across the state were developed and maintained through the cooperative efforts of one or more types of agencies.

This study revealed more instances of interagency cooperation than the investigators anticipated they would find. Interagency cooperation was clearly most prevalent among like types of agencies. As the cooperative effort moved from the informal to the formal stage, wherein money or services in kind were formally exchanged, the tendency for like types of agencies to work together appeared to become even more pronounced. All types of agencies gave voice to their interest in expanding cooperative efforts. No clear patterns emerged among the types of agencies that anticipated they would be working more closely in the future nor among the types of services that the agencies wanted to develop. The questions of what kinds of cooperation are feasible, where, and what are the best kinds of organizational structures for facilitating services remain.

Change theorists tell us that change cannot take place unless there are formal organizational structures that function as a framework through which change can occur. Media professionals in the state of Ohio did not often express the need in this way. More often than not they said that they needed opportunities to sit down with other professionals serving in the same types of agencies and in other types of agencies to find out what each other was doing and to see if maybe there were certain kinds of functions they could perform together. Out of such discussions formal organizational structures for sharing can probably grow.

On the other hand, many opportunities for sharing already exist. The area film libraries have the potential to involve their users in such discussions. The educational television corporations can perform this function through their advisory councils where they exist. The multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations offer another possibility for sharing, as do the metropolitan area library service organizations. The various professional associations throughout the state also function to fulfill this role. It is also suggested that perhaps the problem is not so much a lack of structures for sharing but one of facilitating participation in those which already exist, strengthening the weaker ones, assisting agencies in choosing from among the many alternatives available to them, or even developing a super-structure wherein all the existing groups can be together on equal ground.

Operational Concerns. There appeared to be an increased interest in and recognition of the need for improvement in audiovisual resources and services across the state. All types of agencies reported increased utilization of existing resources and services in recent years. User requests for increased quantities and varieties of equipment, materials, and services were also reported by all types of agencies. Even those that were reluctant to admit the value of audiovisual resources and services had to capitulate to their increasing popularity among users.

The patterns of collection development and utilization varied considerably among types of agencies. Collections differed in their concentration on one type of media or another. Utilization patterns also revealed a considerable diversity among the types of media used from the different agencies.

Attention needs to be directed to the question of what materials and equipment are needed where, as well as what efficiencies and improvements in the provision of resources and services are practical and feasible.

Special mention was made of the need for vocational-technical materials and for in-service teacher education materials.

A number of factors were at work which seemed to limit the accessibility of audiovisual resources. Adequate intellectual accessibility was often denied because of lack of catalogs of resources, lack of bibliographic standards for producing catalogs of audiovisual materials, and lack of union catalogs for regions and for the state.

Physical accessibility was hampered by inadequate hours of service, delivery systems, maintenance services for materials and equipment, space, light control, acoustical treatment, electrical outlets, atmospheric control, and aesthetic considerations. In many instances utilization of materials was available only to persons who either owned or otherwise had independent access to equipment because the agencies providing materials did not provide the equipment necessary to use them. Some agencies also limited the use of audiovisual materials, especially 16mm motion pictures, to adult users.

Physical facilities for the production, utilization, storage, and maintenance of audiovisual materials often tended to restrict services. Collections were often housed in out-of-the-way corners and closets, on top floors and in basements, which had the appearance of crowded warehouses. Many agencies had no utilization areas. Those with truly attractive and inviting facilities were few and far between. Lack of adequate facilities is understandable when audiovisual services are a newly added component of service. They are inexcusable in new and recently remodeled facilities.

The establishment of production areas was a strong trend among elementary and secondary schools and post-secondary educational institutions. Many had been quite innovative in converting existing space to this use. Others had no production facilities whatsoever.

Areas for the maintenance of materials and equipment were lacking in most agencies. Maintenance tools, equipment, and supplies were often unavailable even for first-line emergency repairs, such as the simple changing of projection lamps. Storage areas showed little evidence of being designed for this purpose. Lack of appropriate and adequate facilities was often a deterent to the provision of effective services.

The lack of adequate repair and maintenance services was expressed in all areas of the state. Commercial audiovisual dealers were reported unable to provide repair services in a reasonable amount of time. Some were not staffed and equipped to provide repair and maintenance services. Others asserted that they were dependent upon manufacturers for parts and supplies. Many respondents suggested the possibility of organizing cooperative maintenance and repair services on a regional basis, possibly enlisting the assistance of the vocational and technical schools.

There was a basic question of whether or not agencies had the obligation to deliver materials. Public libraries seemed to be the only agencies where most patrons were required to call for their materials in person. Most other agencies provided some kind of delivery service. Agencies which relied upon the U.S. Postal Service for the delivery of 16mm motion pictures reported the extensive deterioration of that service in recent years. This was particularly true when deliveries were routed through clearinghouses in Pittsburgh or Detroit before they reached users in Ohio.

Another example was that of a school media specialist located in northern Ohio who had a request for a film from a school district in the east central part of the state. The film in question was booked for the day the client wanted to use the film. He was advised to check with three major film libraries in his geographical region. One of them owned the film but it too was booked on the use date. The media specialist procured the film from a county public library on a personal library card, identified a school administrator who was traveling to a university in the user's area for a workshop, arranged with the administrator to take the film as far as the university film library, and arranged with the university film library for the client to pick-up and return the film there. Similarly complicated arrangements were made to get the film back to its library of origin within the required 24-hour loan period.

School districts generally provided the best delivery services with their trucks often running as frequently as twice a day in some districts. Hamilton County, Lorain County, Grove City, and the Miami Valley university consortium were good examples of cooperatively developed delivery systems. Many respondents cited the need for improvements in delivery services and seemed to be ready to work cooperatively in this endeavor.

There was a great deal of interest expressed by all types of agencies in the application of computers to the problems of acquiring, cataloging, locating, inventorying, booking, circulating, and performing statistical analyses of audiovisual materials, especially 16mm motion pictures. Many respondents suggested that they thought the time to explore the development of a state-wide computer data bank for these purposes had arrived. Six agencies reported they were currently booking 16mm motion pictures with the aid of a computer. Seven were using computers to assist in the cataloging of 16mm motion pictures. Several organizations were identified as having the potential to provide these kinds of services. Among them were the Ohio College Library Center, Chi Corporation, the National Center for Educational Media and Materials for the Handicapped, the Ohio Health Education Learning Programs System, the Ohio Department of Education, the Bowker Company, and other private computer service organizations. In the public schools there was also considerable interest in the use of computers for computer assisted and computer managed instruction. The present plans of the Ohio Department of Education for their state-wide computer network do not appear to include these applications.

The applications of video technology in educational and library settings aroused a great deal of interest, also. Many types of agencies have implemented various types of educational and instructional television programming, including video tape recording operations, in recent years. Several substantial collections of video tape recordings were identified. Other agencies expressed a desire to enter more strongly into video applications, but indicated lack of funds prevented their doing so at the present time. Some agencies reported they would like to move next to closed circuit within their agencies. Others reported a trend away from broadcast and closed circuit delivery systems to the provision of videotape recordings and playback units at the site of utilization. The purchase by public television agencies of long-term rights to educational programs was viewed as a very strong foreward looking measure. Many agencies reported their interest in the potential utilization of videodiscs, satellite systems, and high density information storage and retrieval.

The subject of standardization may be addressed at several levels. Among them are standardization of bibliographic control, standardization of procedures, standardization required by technology, standardization of materials, standardization of equipment, and standardization of statistical data gathering and reporting.

The lack of bibliographic control over audiovisual resources has plagued the profession since the early part of the 20th century.

Various practices for the cataloging of audiovisual materials have developed throughout the world. These have been recorded in numerous manuals of practice. The Anglo-American Cataloging Rules which will go into effect in 1980 will be distinguished in their attempt to codify practices internationally on a scale more comprehensive than any heretofore put forth. These new rules will have important implications for practice in the state of Ohio.

Modern technologies, particularly computer technology and telecommunications technology, require the standardization of input formats and procedures in order to be effective. The power and the pervasiveness of these two technologies in the foreseeable future imply that certain levels of standardization will need to be realized by those agencies wishing to utilize them. Their requirements for standardization would appear to have a strong impact on the development of audiovisual resources and services in the state.

Agencies which have entered into cooperative arrangements for the sharing of audiovisual resources and services have found it necessary to agree upon the standardization of selected aspects of their programs. If the expansion of these cooperative efforts is to be realized in the near future, then the library/media community needs to be alerted to the kinds of standardization that may be expected as a result of their combined efforts. For example, standardized forms may need to be developed for the transmittal of information about resources, standard timetables may need to be generated for the delivery of resources, and standard bibliographic entries may have to be devised for the development of union catalogs. The success of interagency cooperation depends to a large extent upon the kinds and numbers of operational procedures the participating agencies can agree to standardize.

Audiovisual users have often complained that the lack of standardization in the development of materials has hampered their effective utilization. The profusion of formats of videotape and 8mm motion pictures are outstanding examples of this problem. More recently the cry has gone forth for the standardization of bibliographic information within each audiovisual format. This concern is seen as one which will continue into the foreseeable future.

Similarly, the need to standardize critical features of audiovisual equipment is known to be a lingering problem. Reasons often cited for the extensive use and popularity of such media as 16mm motion pictures, audio disc recordings, and filmstrips is the level of standardization of the equipment required to utilize them, as well as the compatability between materials and equipment. Some of the major concerns for improved standardization of equipment center upon projection lamps, video recording and playback units, 8mm motion picture projectors, copying machines, micro readers, laminating machines, and others.

Concern about the standardization of the statistical monitoring of audiovisual services deserves special mention. Gathering data for this study thoroughly demonstrated the lack of uniformity among the types of data gathered and recorded about audiovisual resources and services. If progress is to be made in the improvement of resources and services and in accountability to the public of performance in these areas, the validity and reliability of statistical measures must be assured.

Human Concerns. The question of leadership in the provision of audiovisual resources and services was raised again and again in the course of the on-site interviews. Professionals in the field seemed to believe that state level leadership needed to be strengthened. The recent addition of an audiovisual specialist to the staff of the State Library of Ohio was viewed as positive. Similarly the appointment of a school media programs supervisor by the Ohio Department of Education was applauded. At the same time, the need for stronger supervision and leadership at the state level was cited again and again.

On the other hand, state officials cannot and do not bear total responsibility for leadership in the development of audiovisual programs. There is an old adage that nothing is so strong as an idea whose time has come. Indications are that the time for further development of audiovisual resources and services in Ohio is now. State and local leadership roles need to be examined, delineated, and clarified. Better understandings must be had concerning who sets and implements policies at what levels. A groundswell of grass roots activity seems to be necessary before major changes can be effected within the state level organizations. Various kinds and levels of leadership are sorely needed.

Practitioners of all kinds indicated the need for more knowledge and skills in the area of audiovisual education. Neither American Library Association accredited library school in the state offers programs to develop the necessary knowledge, skills, and attitudes for entry level or advanced professional audiovisual positions. However, substantial programs exist outside the library schools, sometimes in the same institutions. To meet the requirements necessary for professional employment as an audiovisual specialist one must avail himself of combinations of these programs. Several post-secondary educational institutions provide programs for the preparation of paraprofessionals with audiovisual knowledge and skills. There was a widely expressed desire for inservice training in the field. There are various mechanisms available for enlisting the services of qualified persons to conduct inservice programs, but more need to be devised for both formal and informal, pre- and in-service education on all levels and in all types of agencies.

A special type of staff development was identified for the administrative and supervisory echelons of most agencies. Increased demands for more and better audiovisual resources and services suggest that there is a need to develop the supervisory and administrative skills of those professionals who are presently directing programs in all types of agencies. Second is the need to cultivate and improve the knowledge and attitudes of top level administrators toward audiovisual programs in the organizations where audiovisual services are rendered. This includes public library administrators, members of public library boards of trustees, and other local governmental decision makers. It includes school principals, coordinators, supervisors, directors, superintendents, and members of boards of education. It also includes college and university administrators and members of boards of trustees. Also included are the State Library of Ohio, the Ohio Department of Education, and the Ohio Board of Regents.

The need for involvement of users in the planning of services and better public relations programs received high priorities among the needs as rated by the respondents to the questionnaire. The need for more and better user studies was also found in the professional literature. Yet, few of the respondents seemed to articulate the relationship between these kinds of concerns. There was much concern for the necessity of better public relations programs and more publicity for the kinds of resources and services which might be provided. Few professionals, however, seemed to see the need to involve users in the planning, evaluation, and governance of services as a necessary part of a total user information and communication program. It appears that attention should be focused on enlarging the concept of public relations to go beyond publicity and embrace a total user information and communication system.

One of the most often repeated criticisms of public services these days is lack of proper planning. The agencies involved in this study did not escape this kind of criticism from the respondents. The need for the development of goals, objectives, and priorities for audiovisual programs was given high priority. Need for the profession to be more closely involved with community planning and human services agencies was also repeatedly cited, as was the need for better and more involvement of users in the planning, evaluation, and governance of programs. Over and over again references were made to the need for forums and platforms for communicating among like types of agencies and among multi-type agencies at both regional and state levels. Less frequent, but perhaps more important were questions of whether the profession really had the collective skills necessary to attempt multi-type agency planning and whether or not enough people understood the processes involved in the development of goals, objectives, and priorities. Nevertheless, there was strong recognition of the reality that audiovisual programs cannot move very quickly or very far unless successful efforts are made to address these issues.

Recommendations

The conclusions of the study, which were based upon the on-site interviews, the questionnaires, the literature search, and the experience of the investigators, suggest the following recommendations. The advisory committee of 10 librarians and educators representative of the various types of agencies included in the study also reacted to the conclusions and assisted in the formulation of the recommendations. The recommendations are correlated to the conclusions presented earlier in the study. Where possible the agency or agencies which might be most appropriately charged with implementation of the recommendations are indicated. Agencies included in the recommendations are the State Library of Ohio, the Ohio Department of Education, the Ohio Board of Regents, professional associations, and all the types of agencies included in the study. Some recommendations are also directed to individual practitioners. When the term "all agencies" is used, it is meant to include all the agencies listed above. To assure maximum benefits from this study, it will be necessary for the State Library of Ohio, the Ohio Department of Education, and the Ohio Board of Regents to coordinate their efforts in implementing the recommendations.

Economic, Legal, and Educational Recommendations.

1. All agencies and individuals should continue their efforts toward the improvement of funding for audiovisual resources and services in the state.

2. Individuals should continue to work with their administrators, with decision makers, and with their local, state, and Federal legislators for improved funding for audiovisual resources and services.

3. All agencies and individuals should do their best to cope with inflationary trends by conserving resources and keeping the costs of services as low as possible.

4. The State Library of Ohio, the Ohio Department of Education, and the Ohio Board of Regents working together, and working with the Attorney General, should attempt to clarify what legal barriers may exist to the sharing of resources purchased with local, state, and Federal funds among the various types of library agencies in the state.

5. Once the legal status is known, the State Library of Ohio, the Ohio Department of Education, and the Ohio Board of Regents should communicate this status to their respective constituencies.

6. If barriers to the sharing of resources exist, the State Library of Ohio, the Ohio Department of Education, and the Ohio Board of Regents, working together and working with the Attorney General and the professional associations, should seek to have remedial legislation enacted.

7. All agencies and individuals should do their best to understand and comply with the new copyright law, especially as it relates to audiovisual resources and services.

8. All agencies should continue their efforts to keep their various constituencies advised of interpretations of the new copyright law, especially as they relate to the fair use of audiovisual resources and services.

9. All agencies and individuals should support efforts to develop guidelines for interpreting the new copyright law, especially as it relates to the fair use of audiovisual materials.

10. All agencies should continue to communicate and interpret the various types of standards to their respective constituencies.

11. The Ohio Department of Education should continue to review, revise, and enforce the rules and regulations for elementary and secondary schools.

12. The Ohio Department of Education should review the need for developing standards for educational media services in vocational schools.

13. The State Library of Ohio, in cooperation with the professional associations, should study the possibility of developing standards for public libraries.

14. The Ohio Board of Regents should study the possibility of developing standards for media services in post-secondary educational institutions.

15. Local agencies should use professional standards as guidelines for the development of programs, accept the moral obligation to meet accreditation standards when they voluntarily seek such accreditation, and enter into the licensing process with positive attitudes toward identifying the strengths and weaknesses of their programs, for it is only through this knowledge that better programs can be developed.

16. Individuals should strive to know, understand, communicate, interpret, and implement the various types of standards within their individual agenices.

17. The Ohio Department of Education should continue to review, revise, and enforce rules and regulations for the preparation and certification of teachers.

18. Post-secondary educational institutions, working with the Ohio Department of Education and the Board of Regents, should design and implement programs which meet the new rules and regulations for the preparation and certification of teachers.

19. Professional associations should develop position papers and other types of assistance to post-secondary educational institutions to be used in the interpretation and implementation of the new rules and regulation for the preparation and certification of teachers.

20. All agencies should begin to develop staff and services to meet the increased and more sophisticated demands for educational media services which may be anticipated to result from the new rules and regulations for the preparation and certification of teachers.

21. Individuals should seek to develop the knowledge, attitudes, and skills to meet the changes in programs and services which may be anticipated to result from the new rules and regulations for the preparation and certification of teachers.

22. All agencies and individuals should continue to be alert to the implications educational trends have for audiovisual services and enter into programs of organizational and personnel development that will keep pace with these changes.

23. Individuals employed in elementary, secondary, and vocational schools and in post-secondary educational institutions should continue to upgrade their participation in instructional and curriculum development.

24. Professional associations should develop position papers defining what library/media knowledge, skills, and attitudes are basic to survival in modern society and which should therefore be included in competency-based education programs.

25. All agencies should continue their emphasis on meeting the individual needs of members of their constituencies.

26. All agencies and individuals should support efforts to have educational media services included in the Federal and state guidelines for the development of teacher centers.

27. The Ohio Department of Education should review the need for the inclusion of educational media specialists in the development of individual educational plans for handicapped students and in other portions of the state plans for the education of the handicapped.

Organizational Recommendations.

1. All agencies should assure that plans for the development of audiovisual resources and services in rural and urban areas accommodate the differences between rural and urban areas of the state.

2. All agencies should assure that plans for the development of audiovisual resources and services for the rural areas of the state emphasize the development of large, easily accessible, centralized collections which meet the needs for the locality.

3. All agencies should assure that plans for the development of audiovisual resources and services for the urban areas of the state emphasize the development of systems for communications and the sharing of resources among the existing agencies.

4. All agencies should emphasize two-way communications with the public about the resources and services available wherever collections are developed.

5. All agencies should assure that plans for the development of audiovisual resources and services should recognize and appropriately accommodate, in the light of changing needs, the diversity of cooperative efforts already established at the regional level.

6. All agencies should consider the possibility that a superstructure under which all existing agencies can participate as equals may need to be developed as a means to facilitate improvements in existing audiovisual resources and services.

7. The public library film circuits should study the possibility of reorganization according to the geographical regions they serve, perhaps aligning themselves with the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations.

8. Public school districts should continue to decentralize district level materials and centralize supervisory and administrative services along with other more costly, sophisticated, and specialized materials, equipment, and services.

9. The Ohio Department of Education should study the possible reorganization of the area film libraries so that all materials purchased with state funds are equally accessible to all schools in each region. In the process of reorganization consideration should be given to the inclusion of and financial support for the 13 additional school districts identified in this study as having major 16mm motion picture collections, provided these collections are made mutually accessible to all schools in each region. Further consideration should be given to the possibility of requiring the employment of persons certified in educational media on the staffs of the area film libraries.

10. The educational television corporations should set a high priority for the strengthening of their relationships to existing district level and building level educational media programs. Reaching out to develop these relationships may be viewed as a form of decentralizing services. In any event, the great need is to improve building level utilization of educational television.

11. Government agencies should study the possibility of establishing joint services such as purchasing, delivery, cataloging, booking, maintenance, and other services.

12. Multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations should increase and develop more sophistication in audiovisual resources and services in relation to the libraries they serve.

13. Public libraries should continue the decentralization of many kinds of audiovisual resources and services from the main libraries to branches.

14. Most post-secondary educational institutions should study the possibility of centralizing the administration of all audiovisual resources and services, including those being developed in response to the new rules and regulations for the preparation and certification of teachers. The sites for the provision of services, however, should probably continue to be decentralized on many campuses, particularly large ones.

15. All agencies should continue efforts to improve communications and cooperation among agencies of the same types and among agencies of different types.

16. All local agencies should consider becoming associate or regular members of the multicounty interlibrary cooperative organizations and metropolitan area library service organizations as appropriate.

17. Probably at this state in the development of interagency cooperation, agencies are likely to assign high priority to cooperative efforts among like types of agencies. This type of cooperation is currently the most widespread. It creates forums where the possible advantages of further and different types of cooperation can be brought to the fore. In further development, attention should be given to like types of services, and the needs of persons in service areas, as well as like types of agencies.

18. Federal grants given for the development of interagency cooperative efforts should assure that there is adequate representation in the planning and design stage from all major types of libraries. To exclude anyone from this stage, makes future efforts to include them much more complicated.

Operational Reccmmendations.

1. All agencies should consider the possibility of conducting further studies of user needs in order to establish more precisely what materials, equipment, and services are needed and where.

2. All agencies should study their operations in order to determine how to make them more efficient and cost effective.

3. All agencies should undertake studies to determine what improvement in resources and services is practical and feasible.

4. The Ohio Department of Education should consider the possibility of designating one or two of the area film libraries as centers for the establishment of collections of vocational-technical materials, much in the same manner as two of the libraries are currently designated for collections of 16mm feature films. Such specialized materials should be made accessible to all types of agencies and/or users.

5. The Ohio Department of Education and the Ohio Board of Regents, working together, should consider the possibility of designating one or more centers for the collection of teacher education materials. These should be equitably shared among the post-secondary educational institutions that prepare teachers and other educational service personnel and among local and regional educational agencies in carrying out in-service education for teachers. Consideration should also be given to linking these centers with the national diffusion and adoption network. These materials should also be made available to all types of agencies and/or users.

6. Until such time as a state-wide computer data base for all materials is established, local and regional agencies should consider the possibility of working together for the development of union catalogs of audiovisual materials, especially 16mm motion pictures.

7. All agencies should support efforts toward the establishment of bibliographic standards for the cataloging of audiovisual materials.

8. All agencies that do not have catalogs of their audiovisual materials should establish them insofar as possible using national standardized cataloging procedures.

9. All agencies should attempt to adopt hours of service which are convenient to their users.

10. All agencies should study the possibility of working together to improve and expand delivery systems. Probably this should be approached on a regional basis. Regional systems should eventually be linked into a state-wide network.

11. All agencies should study the possibility of working together to improve and expand maintenance systems for audiovisual materials and equipment. Again, this should probably be approached on a regional basis.

12. All agencies which currently do not loan audiovisual equipment to users should study the possibility of increasing their users' access to audiovisual materials through the provision of the equipment necessary to use them.

13. All agencies which currently limit the loan of audiovisual materials and equipment to adults should study the possibility of extending them to children where appropriate.

14. All agencies should study their facilities to determine whether they are adequate for the provision, utilization, storage, and maintenance of audiovisual materials and equipment, including space, light control, acoustical control, and aesthetic considerations. Agencies which are lacking should study the possibility of remodeling and expansion. Agencies in the process of building and remodeling should make every possible effort to provide adequate facilities with room for expansion.

15. All agencies should study the possibility of the development of a computerized state-wide data bank which could be used for the cataloging, acquisition, location, booking, circulation, inventorying, and statistical analysis of audiovisual materials, especially 16mm motion pictures. The potential role of OCLC and other successful computerized systems should not be overlooked in this.

16. Local agencies should study the possibility of developing video capabilities where they are not currently available.

17. Educational television corporations should emphasize the improvement of utilization. The state-wide electronic network is complete. Now the concentration must be on developing the human capabilities for better utilization. Central to this development is the involvement of media professionals as local facilitators.

18. Public television agencies should continue to purchase long-term rights to educational programs.

19. All agencies and individuals should support efforts for the standardization of audiovisual hardware and software.

20. All agencies and individuals should support efforts to develop better statistical data gathering and monitoring systems for audiovisual resources and services.

21. The Ohio Department of Education and the State Library of Ohio should continue their efforts to collect statistical data compatible with the program being implemented by the National Center for Educational Statistics.

Human Development Recommendations.

1. The Ohio Department of Education, the State Library of Ohio, and the Ohio Board of Regents should continue and strengthen the leadership they provide to the development of audiovisual resources and services with their respective constituencies.

2. Local and regional agencies should lead in the development of grassroots support for improved audiovisual resources and services among their respective constituencies.

3. Professional associations should place a high priority on activities and programs which develop the leadership capability of their members.

4. Individuals in administrative, supervisory, and other decision-making positions should make every effort to improve their knowledge of and attitudes toward audiovisual resources and services. This includes public library administrators, members of public library boards of trustees, and other public officials in local governmental decision-making positions. It also includes school principals, coordinators, supervisors, directors, superintendents, and members of boards of education. Likewise, it includes post-secondary administrators and members of boards of trustees. Also included are the Ohio Department of Education, the State Library of Ohio, and the Ohio Board of Regents.

5. Practitioners of all kinds, including both professionals and paraprofessionals, should improve their knowledge and skills of and attitudes toward audiovisual resources and services.

6. Post-secondary educational institutions should continue to provide programs for the preparation of media personnel to work at all levels and in all types of agencies offering audiovisual resources and services. Opportunities should be provided for students to combine studies of the audiovisual field into existing degree programs with ease and convenience. This may require modifications in present philosophies, policies, and procedures in the development of student academic programs, particularly concerning transfer of credit and interdisciplinary study.

7. All agencies should make audiovisual resources and services a part of their in-service educational programs. Targets for these programs should be: (a) instructors and professors in library science, audiovisual communications, telecommunications, and educational media; (b) teachers in elementary, secondary, vocational, technical, and post-secondary educational institutions; (c) professionals who specialize in the provision of audiovisual services; (d) administrators of media programs; (e) administrators of institutions and public administrators under whose supervision audiovisual services are performed; and (f) paraprofessional and technical support personnel.

8. Qualified consultants for pre-service and in-service audiovisual programs should be identified and listed in a directory for distribution to agencies desiring such services. The directory should be revised periodically.

9. All agencies should attempt to increase the involvement of users in the planning, evaluation, and governance of audiovisual programs.

10. All agencies should improve and increase their communications with their users.

11. All agencies should be actively involved in the development of goals, objectives, and priorities for audiovisual programs at the local, regional, and state levels.

12. All agencies should be involved with community planning and human service organizations at the local, regional, and state levels.

13. All agencies should be actively involved in the study and research of audiovisual programs.

14. The State Library of Ohio, the Ohio Department of Education, and the Ohio Board of Regents should continue to support both basic and applied research, pilot projects, and demonstration projects related to audiovisual resources and services.

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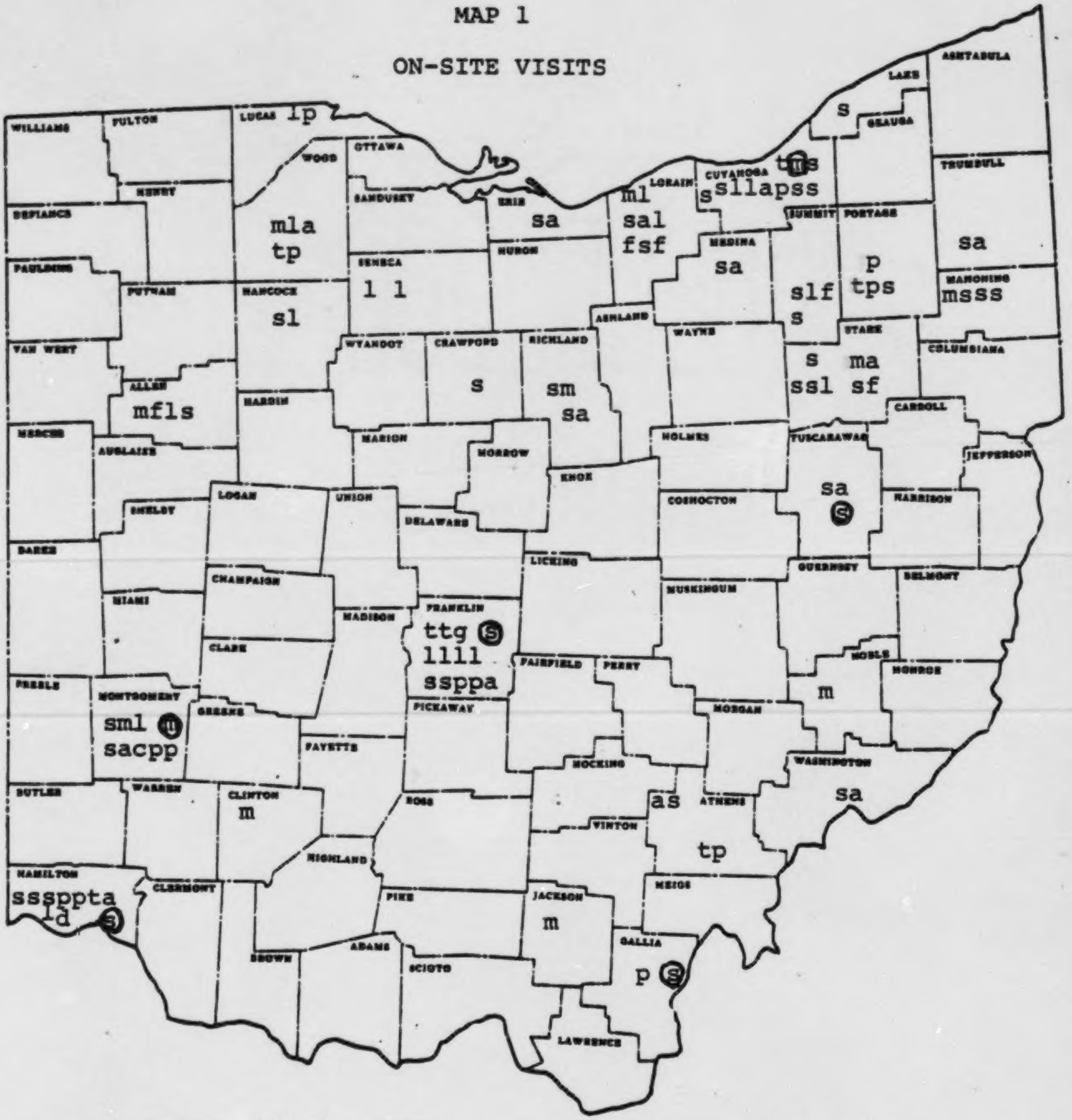
MAPS

MAP 1

ON-SITE VISITS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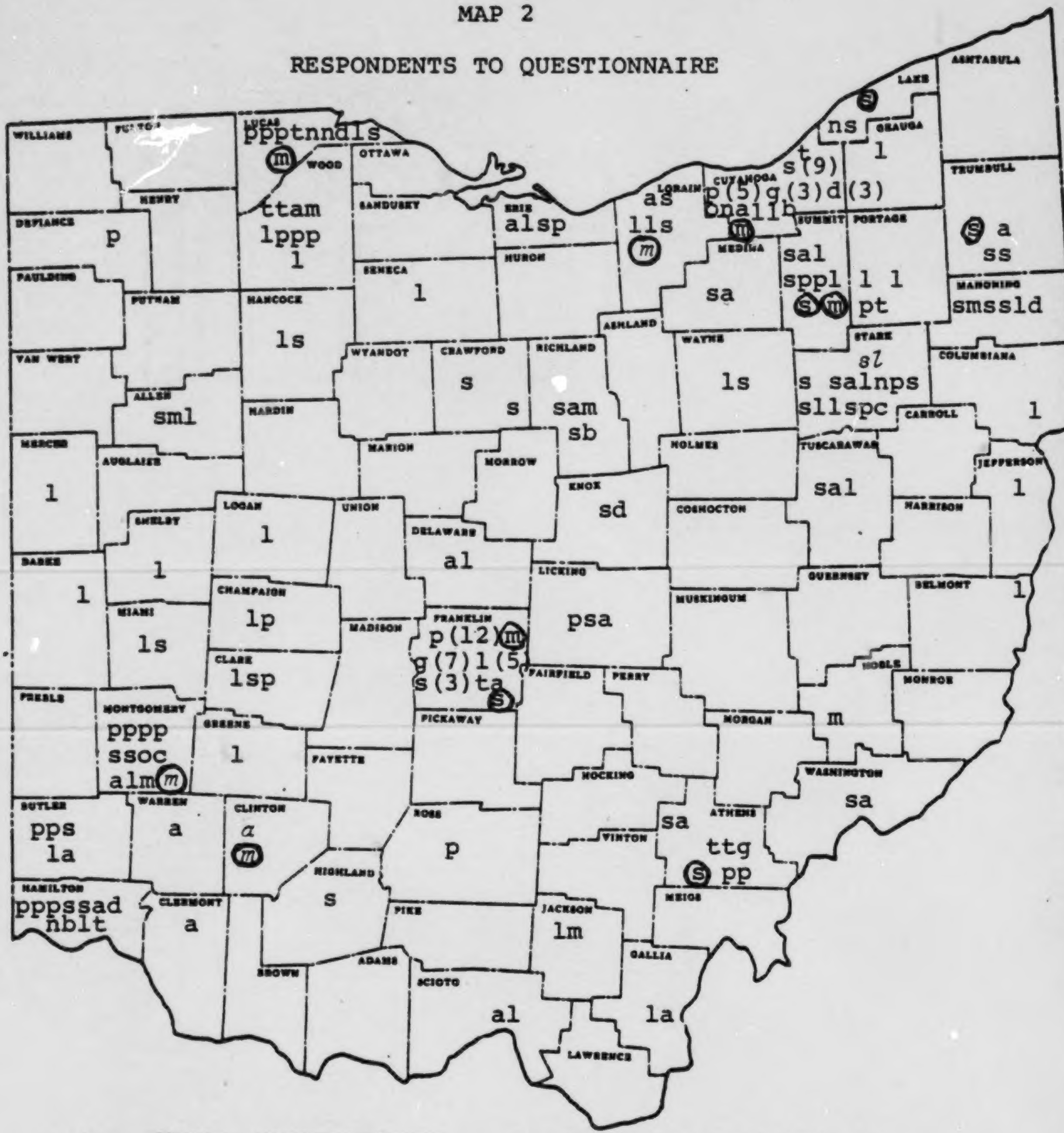
a Area Film Libraries
c Commercial Film Libraries
d Parochial Districts
f Regional Film Circuits
g Government Centers
l Public Libraries
m Muticounty Cooperatives
p Post-Secondary Educational Institutions
s Public Schools
t Educational Television
ⓜ Museums
ⓢ Special Education Regional Resource Centers

MAP 2

RESPONDENTS TO QUESTIONNAIRE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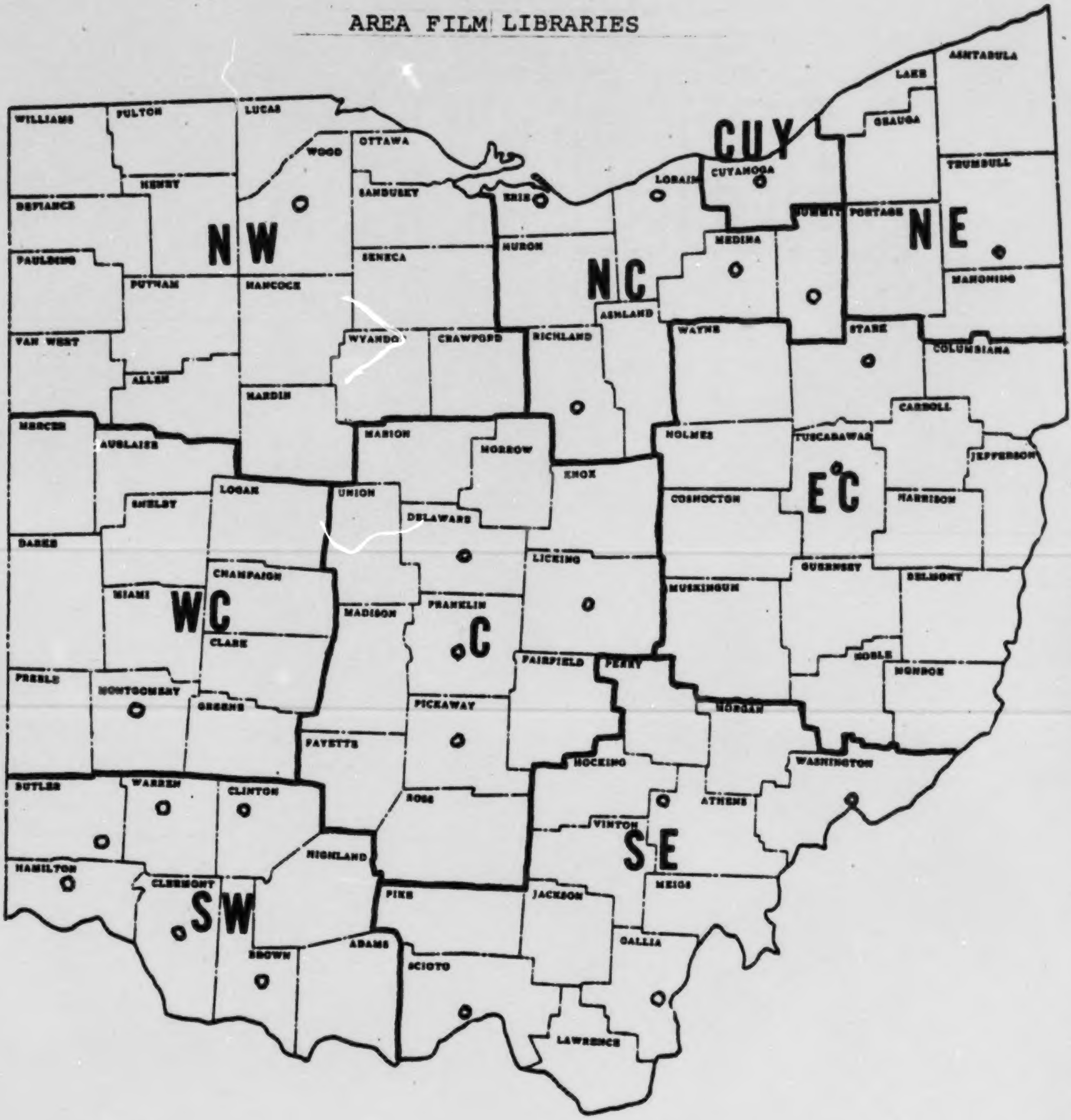
a	Area Film Libraries
b	Special Libraries
c	Commercial Film Libraries
d	Parochial Districts
f	Regional Film Circuits
g	Government Centers
l	Public Libraries
m	Multicounty Cooperatives
n	Non-Public Schools
o	Service Organizations
p	Post-Secondary Educational Institutions
s	Public Schools
t	Educational Television
ⓜ	Museums
ⓢ	Special Education Regional Resource Centers

MAP 3

AREA FILM LIBRARIES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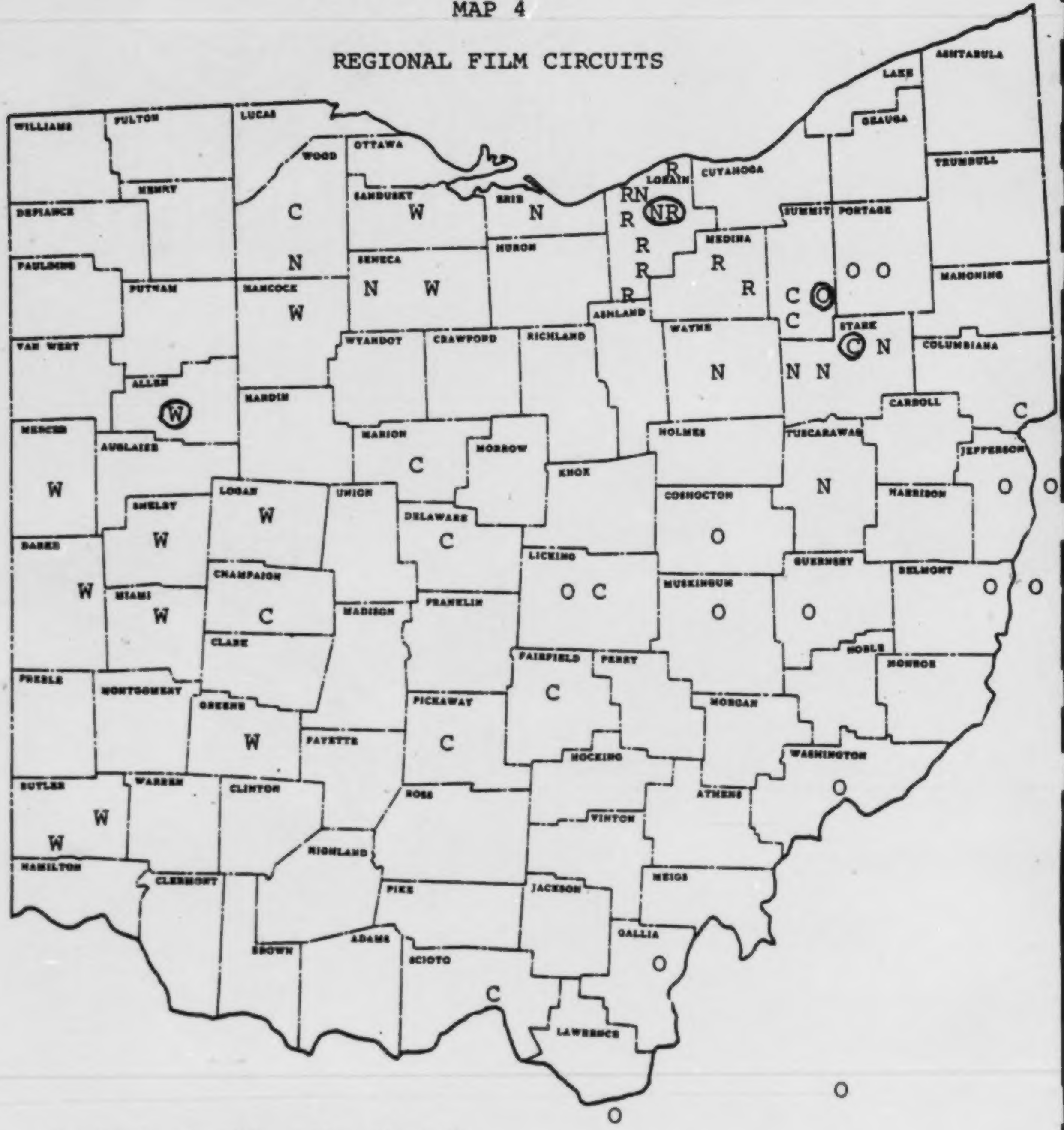
MAP 4

REGIONAL FILM CIRCUITS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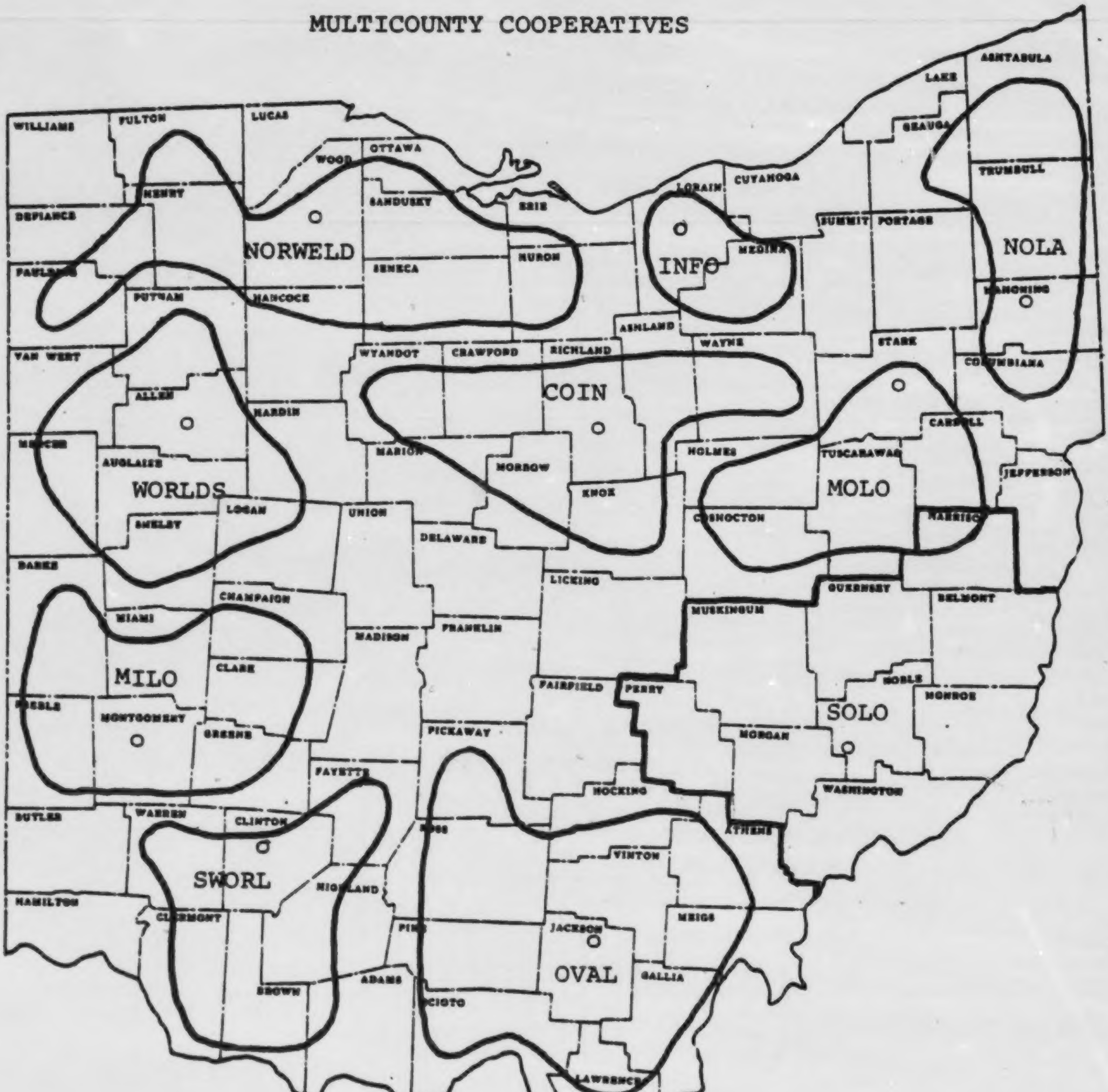
C Central Ohio Film Circuit
N Northern Ohio Film Circuit
O Ohio Valley Regional Film Circuit
W Western Ohio Film Circuit
R Western Reserve 8mm Film Circuit
ⓧ Administrative Center

MAP 5

MULTICOUNTY COOPERATIVES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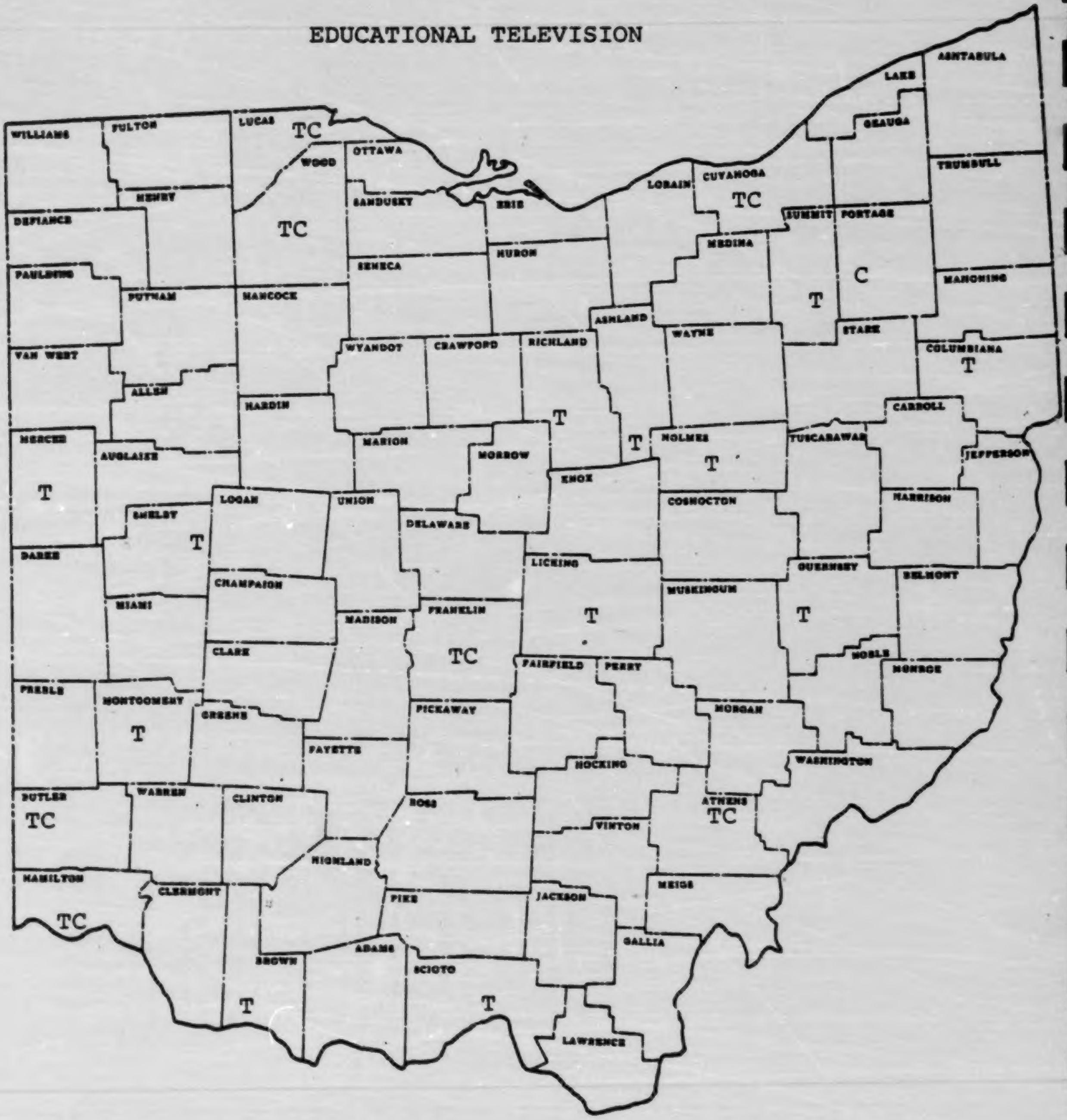
MUSKINGUM
GUERNSEY
BELMONT
CLARK
MADISON
FRANKLIN
PREBLE
MONTGOMERY
GREENE
FAIRFIELD
PERRY
NOBLE
MONROE
PICKAWAY
MORGAN
FAYETTE
HOCKING
WASHINGTON
BUTLER
WARREN
CLINTON
ROSS
ATHENS
VINTON
HIGHLAND
HAMILTON
CLERMONT
PIKE
JACKSON
MEIGS
BROWN
ADAMS
SCIOTO
GALLIA
LAWRENCE

MAP 6

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION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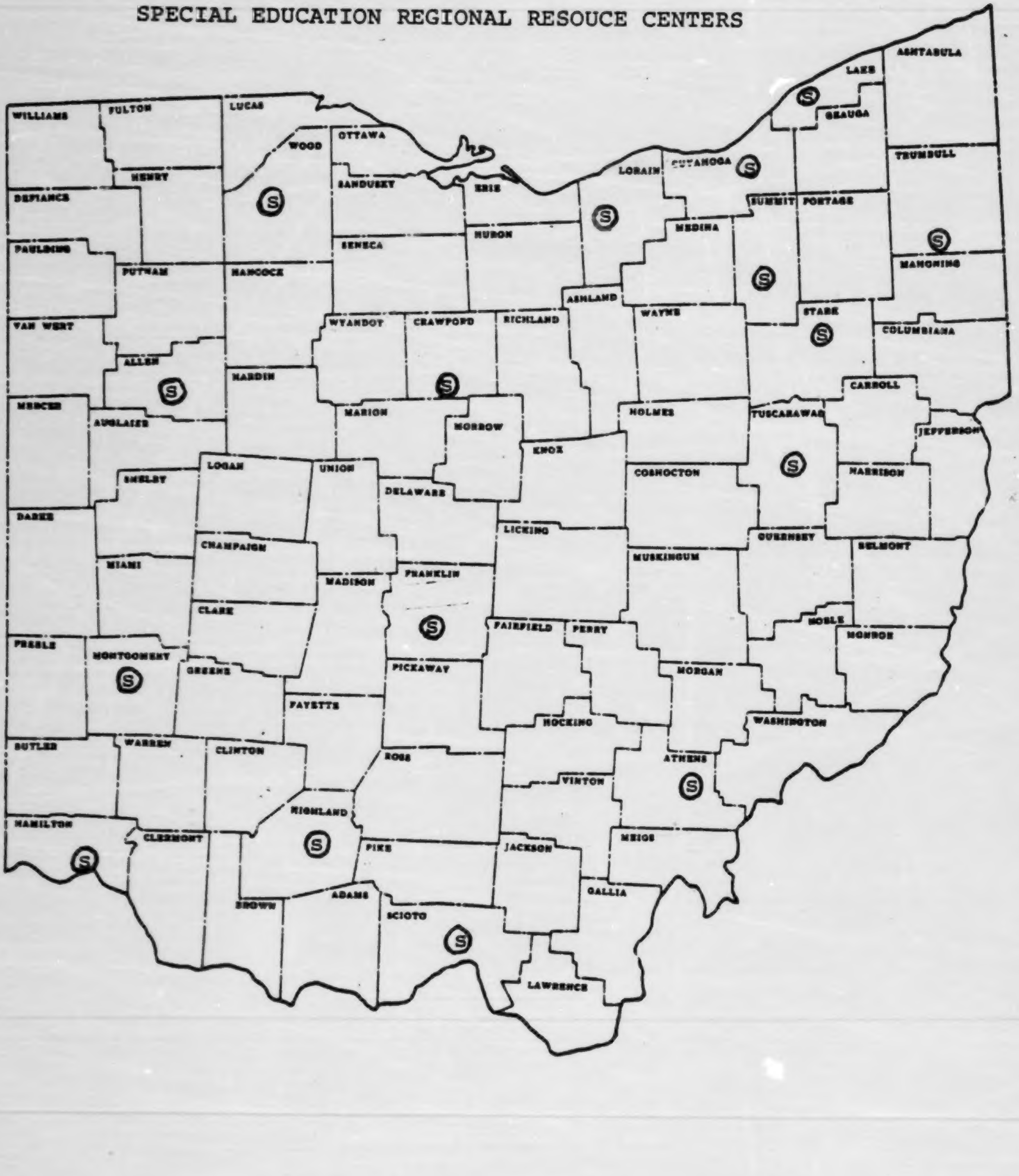
C Educational Television Corporation
T Educational Television Stations

MAP 7

SPECIAL EDUCATION REGIONAL RESOUCE CENTERS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MEIGS
GALLIA
BROWN
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SCIOTO
LAWRENCE

TABLES

TABLE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONNAIRE

Type of Agency	Sent	Responded	Percent	Included
Area Film Libraries	25	23	92	23
Commercial Film Libraries	10	2	20	0
Government Agencies	15	10	67	8
Educational Television Corporations	10	9	90	7
Multicounty Cooperative Organizations	10	9	90	7
Museums	23	5	22	0
Nonpublic Elementary Schools	17	1	6	0
Nonpublic Secondary Schools	14	5	36	0
Public Libraries	64	45	70	43
Public School Districts	65	45	69	38
Post-Secondary Educational Institutions	71	48	67	43
Semi-Public Organizations	8	2	25	0
Special Education Regional Resource Centers	17	5	29	0
Special Libraries	9	4	44	0
State Schools	2	1	50	0
Nonpublic School Districts	9	5	56	0
Total	369	219	59	169

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF ON-SITE VISITS

Type of Agency	Number of Visits
Area Film Libraries	14
Commercial Film Libraries	1
Educational Television Corporations	7
Multicounty Interlibrary Cooperative Organizations	9
Museums	2
Public Libraries*	24
Public School Districts	27
Post-Secondary Educational Institutions***	11
Special Education Regional Resource Centers	4
Special Visits**	6
Total	105

*Includes 5 film circuits.
**Includes Archdioces of Cincinnati Board of Education, St. Rita's School for the Deaf, National Center on Educational Media and Materials for the Handicapped, Ohio Department of Education Media Center, Ohio Educational Television Network Commission, and Indiana University Special Office of the National Center on Educational Media and Materials for the Handicapped.
***Does not include 25 additional visits to Ohio post-secondary educational institutions conducted by the investigators during the course of the last five years.

TABLE 3. AREA FILM LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

Agency	16mm	8mm	Film-strips	Slides	Over-heads	Audio discs	Tapes	Study Prints	Kits	Total
Butler County	1250		20	40						1310
Clermont County	1100		50	500				100	25	1775
Delaware County	600	12								612
East Central--North	2370									2370
East Central--South	3000	61	3500		320			52		6933
Franklin County	1435		415				12	47		1909
Gallipolis	736		193						3	932
Hamilton County	2280	420	7493		224	262	120	278	77	11154
Medina County	1681									1681
Licking County	600	150	3000		400		50	400	65	4665
Lorain County	2520	12	123	10	18	98			27	2808
Metropolitan Cleveland	2148*									2148
Montgomery County	5630*		150		185				12	5977
Northeastern Ohio	4500									4500
Northwest Ohio	1847								5	1852
Portsmouth	1090	760	4200	1434	42			418		7944
Sandusky	1406	288	2445	53	69	687	672	346	70	6036
Satellite 5	1156									1156
Southeastern Ohio	1472		100	100	36					1708
Summit County	800		169			65				1034
Tri-County	1800									1800
Warren County	1000				50	12				1062
Wilmington	1399				500		500			2399
Total	41820	1703	21858	2137	1844	1112	1366	1641	284	73765

*Includes feature film collections.

TABLE 4. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION CORPORATION COLLECTIONS

Agency	16mm	Video Tapes	Audio Tapes	Kits	Packs	Slides	Total
Central Ohio	3			3	5	100	111
Metropolitan Cleveland		1830					1830
Southeastern Ohio		74					74
Greater Cincinnati		1500			2		1502
Greater Toledo	30	70					100
Northeastern Ohio		500					500
Northwest Ohio		81					81
Total	33	4055		3	7	100	4198

TABLE 5. GOVERNMENT AGENCY COLLECTIONS

Agency	16mm	Over-heads	Slide/ Tapes	Video Tapes	Film-strips	Slides	Total
Aging	23		16	10			49
Fire Marshall	x	x	x			x	
Health	x						
Health Education	x						
Mental Health	1037		3		3	15000	16043
Natural Resources	216						216
Rehabilitation	40	x	x	100	x	x	140
Space	2000						2000
Total	3316		19	110	3	15000	18448

TABLE 6. MULTICOUNTY INTERLIBRARY COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION COLLECTIONS

Agency	16mm	8mm	Film-strips	Slides	Slide/ Tapes	Over-heads	Total
COIN	200	400					600
NOLA		700					700
NORWELD	140	1300					1440
OVAL							
SOLO	279	288	627			1	1195
SWORL		17		240	1		258
WORLDS	1	1197		100		10	1308
Total	620	3902	627	340	1	11	5501

TABLE 7. PUBLIC LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, PART I

Agency	16mm	8mm	Film-strips	Slides	Audio Discs	Audio Tapes	Art Prints	Study Prints	Pic-tures	Posters	Games	Simula-tions
Akron	2000	225	550		15161				55121	234		33
Barberton	23	247	25		339	206					8	
Bellefontaine	40	60	30		425						40	
Bexley	739						163					
Bowling Green	191	150	600		72							
Canton	391	505	594	7500	8068	785						
Celina	40	40	30		972		22					
Chardon	100	180	60	137	2800	30				430		
Cincinnati	1703	778	1214	16230	23604	1889						
Cleveland	4000	2500	700	105	57735							
Cuyahoga	2410	344	3883	8892	40000	3943	x	x			x	
Columbus	2381	1233	44	12	11850	11562	10400	30000	40000		20	
Dayton	1830	1800	250	450	41218	5333	8000		1000			
Delaware	30				700							
East Liverpool	22	5	301		2501							
Elyria	70	60	40	600	2229							
Findlay	61	102	107	116	2793		194					
Gallipolis	15				180							
Grandview Hts.	812	60			5945	608	305		300	30		
Grove City	344	290	1180		3464	190	225					
Hamilton	50	89	50		3802	153						
Kent	1	100	271	1	1300	50	50		6400		10	
Lima	628	275	605	4505	5043		314					
Lorain	236	228	249	4203	7730	25			30525			
Louisville	68	37	206		3786							

TABLE 7, PART I (Continued)

Agency	16mm	8mm	Film-strips	Slides	Audio Discs	Audio Tapes	Art Prints	Study Prints	Pic-tures	Posters	Games	Simula-tions
Martin's Ferry	86		958	2620	2689		40				1	
Massillon	51	14	25		3391	100						
N. Philadelphia	36	53	128		1762		28	800				
N. Baltimore	5		1033	789	3950		193	832	33		2	
Piqua	17		142	2	2700	13			50			
Portsmouth	103	37	26	778	789		35					
Ravenna	9	103	167		1455	179	x	x	x			
Sandusky	75	115	44		1681	95	106					
Springfield	272	181	402	1517	7181	562	277	2000				
Steubenville	45		253		1045		303		400			
Tiffin	7		280		1275		130	235				
Toledo	1613	300	114		13760	1293	281		100000			
Urbana	28	63			1090							
Versailles	5				1183							
Wellington	1	6		100	650						50	
Westerville	777											
Wooster	226	247			3845		33					
Xenia	23	162	29	400	1900	50						
Total	21564	10589	14590	48957	292063	27066	21099	33867	234523	694	131	33

TABLE 7. PUBLIC LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, PART II

Agency	Globes	Maps	Video Tapes	Over-heads	Multi Media Kits	Ex-hibits	Realia	Dio-ramas	Stereo-graphs	Other	Total
Akron											73324
Barberton											848
Bellefontaine	2					3				20	620
Bexley	1										903
Bowling Green											1013
Canton											17843
Celina	1	100									1205
Chardon											3737
Cincinnati											45418
Cleveland				6	16						65062
Cuyahoga	x	x		x	x		x				59472
Columbus			112								107614
Dayton											59891
Delaware		200									930
East Liverpool											2829
Elyria						40				3	3042
Findlay		x					3				3376
Gallipolis											195
Grandview Hts.											8060
Grove City					32						5725
Hamilton	3	50						4			4201
Kent	1				42		5				8231
Lima											11370
Lorain		2400							200		45796
Louisville											4097

TABLE 7, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Globes	Maps	Video Tapes	Over-heads	Multi Media Kits	Ex-hibits	Realia	Dio-ramas	Stereo-graphs	Other	Total
Martin's Ferry		500			1						6895
Massillon		x								x	3581
N. Philadelphia		200									3007
N. Baltimore	2	50				6		1		238	7134
Piqua	2	113		9	9					2	3059
Portsmouth					1						1769
Ravenna		x									1913
Sandusky	2										2118
Springfield		1500									13892
Steubenville	2	282									2330
											1937
Tiffin										10	1937
Toledo		120367									237728
Urbana											1181
Versailles											1188
Wellington											807
Westerville											777
Wooster											4351
Xenia											2564
Total	16	125762	112	15	101	49	8	5	200	273	831033

TABLE 8. PUBLIC LIBRARIES WITH OVER 10,000 AUDIOVISUAL ITEMS

Agency	Audiovisual Items
Toledo	237,728
Columbus	107,614
Cleveland	65,062
Akron	73,324
Dayton	59,881
Cuyahoga County	59,472
Lorain	45,896
Cincinnati	45,418
Canton	17,843
Steubenville	13,892
Lima	11,370
Total	737,500

TABLE 9. PUBLIC LIBRARIES WITH OVER 1,500 16MM MOTION PICTURES

Agency	16mm Motion Pictures
Cleveland	4000
Cuyahoga County	2410
Columbus	2381
Akron	2000
Dayton	1830
Cincinnati	1703
Toledo	1613
Total	15937

TABLE 10. PUBLIC SCHOOL COLLECTIONS, PART I

Agency	16mm	8mm	Micro-scope Slides	Slides	Slide/ Tapes	Over-heads	Audio Discs	Audio Tapes	Charts	Maps
Akron	5334	218		40	13	263	200	528		
Alliance	397	57		24			1128	1137		
Barberton	705	107	400	1200		464	672	207		
Berea	650									
Canton	3008	40	800	25			250	250		
Cincinnati	5808	302		149			1652	134		
Cleveland	4327	252		7107		12003	70906	60701		
Cleveland Heights	920									
Columbus	5100						2120	40		
Dayton	2621			122		32	25	425	8	
Elyria		15				190		15		250
Euclid	2702			2895		6623		1100		
Findlay	454	21	6	94	3	18	343	220		4
Hamilton	947	700				950	74			
Hillsboro										
Lakewood	1100			100		50				10
Lorain	2000			12	48	450		500	30	200
Mansfield		60		15						
Massillon	662			127						
Middletown	490			5			555	200		
Mt. Vernon	144	8		480			175	35		
Newark	60	200	50	1000		300	350	300	50	50
Oregon	15	17		2429		2233	1255	954	6	9
Parma	2000									
Shaker Heights	1153									

TABLE 10, PART I (Continued)

Agency	16mm	8mm	Microscope Slides	Slides	Slide/ Tapes	Overheads	Audio Discs	Audio Tapes	Charts	Maps
South Euclid	400									
Springfield	1300	200	400	600	275					
Troy		2		7		16		256		
Wooster	7	108	5	15	114	42	445	5		
Youngstown	1083	33			20	60		116		
Crestline				20	2	30	550	265		
Hubbard				500		2000	1500			
Crawford County	880									
Lake County	546	308	10	1360	880	20	45	2	3	
Austintown Local	500									
Boardman Local	617	39	700	900	9	965	326	613	60	629
Jackson Local										
Shawnee Local	550	480		50		200	590	400	50	100
Total	46480	3167	2371	19276	1364	26909	83161	68403	207	1252

TABLE 10. PUBLIC SCHOOL COLLECTIONS, PART II

Agency	Art Prints	Film-strips	Study Prints	Photo-graphs	Pic-tures	Kits	Packs	Video Tapes	Games	Models
Akron		2100						150		
Alliance		5071			1014			249		
Barberton		1303	411			886	9	341		6
Berea										
Canton		1500	15			6		325		
Cincinnati		5315	137							
Cleveland	36105	166309	51010	32000	157000	112606		80		
Cleveland Heights										
Columbus						137				
Dayton		125	18			15	7			17
Elyria		2027	90			15		60		21
Euclid			1235					75		
Findlay	141	2770	28					6		34
Hamilton		115								
Hillsboro										
Lakewood		2000		30	50	2	25	250	3	
Lorain		600	300			24	12	60	150	
Mansfield		2896	25			45			15	12
Massillon		3200	50			100				
Middletown	23	85	10		10	15	5			
Mt. Vernon		958	36		15	2	1			
Newark	12	3300	400	15	200	500		75	40	8
Oregon		5601	456		558	7		200		
Parma								25		
Shaker Heights										

TABLE 10, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Art Prints	Film-strips	Study Prints	Photo-graphs	Pic-tures	Kits	Packs	Video Tapes	Games	Models
South Euclid		1100	12					40		
Springfield		3800		150				50		12
Troy		1838	198		100	396	227			
Wooster		1214	269			470	24		2	21
Youngstown	25	416	115			32				
Crestline		1800	25			180				2
Hubbard		5000	700			200	50	500		
Crawford County										
Lake County		850	200	10	20				1	6
Austintown Local										
Boardman Local		3601	1113	860		96		300	700	9
Jackson Local										
Shawnee Local		4500	195	200			200	103		
Total	36306	229394	57048	33265	158967	115734	560	2889	911	148

TABLE 10. PUBLIC SCHOOL COLLECTIONS, PART III

Agency	Realia	Exhibits	Audio-cards	Globes	Mock-ups	Holograms	Simulations	Toys	3-D	Charts	Total
Akron	25	25									8896
Alliance									3391		12468
Barberton	4										6715
Berea		3	300								953
Canton											6219
Cincinnati											13497
Cleveland				3700				1100			715206
Cleveland Heights											920
Columbus											7397
Dayton											3415
Elyria											2683
Euclid						12					14642
Findlay	12			2	4						4160
Hamilton											2786
Hillsboro											
Lakewood											3620
Lorain		15		250			12				4663
Mansfield											3068
Massillon											4139
Middletown	5										1403
Mt. Vernon							2				1856
Newark	2	1	25	4							6942
Oregon											13740
Parma											2025
Shaker Heights											1153

TABLE 10, PART III (Continued)

Agency	Realia	Exhibits	Audiocards	Globes	Mock-ups	Holograms	Simulations	Toys	3-D	Charts	Total
South Euclid											1552
Springfield	12										6799
Troy											3040
Wooster				1							2742
Youngstown											1900
Crestline				10							2884
Hubbard											10450
Crawford County											880
Lake County							1	1			4263
Austintown Local											500
Boardman Local		3		201	6		26				11773
Jackson Local											
Shawnee Local											7618
Total	60	47	325	4168	10	12	41	1101	3391		896967

TABLE 11. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION COLLECTIONS, PART I

Agency	16mm	8mm	Film-strips	Slides	Slide/Tapes	Over-heads	Audio Discs	Audio Tapes	Charts	Maps	Art Prints
Akron--Library											
Akron--Law Library	1							264			
Bowling Green--Audio Center							160000	16540			
Bowling Green--Curriculum			15	20	5	10	5	15	25	30	
Bowling Green--IMC	500		5000								
Bowling Green--Firelands	11	35	142	18	48	28	283	75		2	6
Capital	25	1	2817	600	25	300	8993	1318	100	300	130
Cincinnati--CRC		105	804		4	350	81	159	119	5	
Cincinnati--FRC											
Cincinnati--Raymond Walters	20		100	5000	65		482	10		45	70
Cleveland--Library	475	204	220	37492		22	8380	4300		26000	
Cuyahoga Community College	650										
Dayton--Media Center	20			400		500	500	200	20	60	20
Dayton--CMC		223	2187			66	592		30	45	20
Dayton--Library				250			524	379			
Defiance		147	2341	855	375	400	640	524		8	60
Denison	50	77	137	1343			8255				
Dyke	1	88	613	14	65	50		611	1	15	
Kent--AVS	9593			7500	1			3500			
Malone	24	51	719	178	2	100	3000	1508		67	
Miami--Hamilton			x	x	x	x	x	x			x
Miami--Middletown	7	18	937	36	16	67	3513	1098	72	270	15
Mount Union	1	24	94	100		50					
Notre Dame			225	560		30		250			
Ohio Dominican	23	69	126	40		23		492			

TABLE 11, PART I (Continued)

Agency	16mm	8mm	Film-strips	Slides	Slide Tapes	Over-heads	Audio Discs	Audio Tapes	Charts	Maps	Art Prints
Ohio State--Pharmacy	1	1			12		120				
Ohio State--Photography	200	16	24	10000			50				
Ohio State--Listening							19	406			
Ohio State--Medical	15		25	20				200			
Ohio State--Extension	800			100							
Ohio State--Teaching Aids	1500										
Ohio State--West Campus		575	1125	187		21	1150				200
Ohio University--EMC		85	2087	6		1329	403	375		44	54
Ohio University--LRC	425							350			
Ohio University--Chillicothe	12	58	187	4800	3	240	630	300			
Otterbien	55	313	572	13		36		1309			
Owens Technical	83	159	4	53		87	220	444	30	24	
St. Mary's	10		150	600							
Toledo--TMC	550	80	250	4098	470		3513	1925			
Medical--Toledo											
Urbana		2	120	2000				80			
Wright State--Library	1150		1900	1000		500	910	850	100	100	200
Wittenberg	536	120	220	30000	100		13220				
Total	16738	2451	23141	107283	1191	4209	215363	37602	497	27015	775

TABLE 11. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION COLLECTIONS, PART II

Agency	Study Prints	Photos	Pictures	Kits	Learning Packs	Video Tapes	Toys	Games	Simulations	Realia	Models
Akron--Library											
Akron--Law											
Bowling Green--Audio Center											
Bowling Green--Curriculum	60		7000	30	220	1	27	50	32	3	
Bowling Green--IMC											
Bowling Green--Firelands				2		5		1			
Capital			5700	561	27	30	20	20	10		2
Cincinnati--CRC	76			263		50		106	10		10
Cincinnati--FRC									15		
Cincinnati--Raymond Walters					1						
Cleveland--Library				70		37		9			
Cuyahoga Community College											
Dayton--Media Center						1					
Dayton--CMC	170	400	200	312			10	9			25
Dayton--Library								3			
Defiance	220	10		20				12	20		
Denison						20					
Dyke						13		3			
Kent--AVS											
Malone				10	2	20	6	3			2
Miami--Hamilton				x		x					
Miami--Middletown	47		184	86				23	5	4	18
Mount Union	50			30			50	10		20	1
Notre Dame				75							
Ohio Dominican				399		61					1

TABLE 11, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Study Prints	Photos	Pictures	Kits	Learning Packs	Video Tapes	Toys	Games	Simulations	Realia	Models
Ohio State--Pharmacy						20					
Ohio State--Photography		3000									
Ohio State--Listening						3					
Ohio State--Medical						300					
Ohio State--Extension						300					
Ohio State--Teaching Aids											
Ohio State--West Campus	58			22		564		1		1	
Ohio University--EMC	168	1289	72	122		15	79	102	22	15	
Ohio University--LRC				12							
Ohio University--Chillicothe											
Otterbein	3			783		10					
Owens Technical	2			1237		45		11			3
St. Mary's											
Toledo--TMC											
Medical--Toledo											
Urbana						20					
Wright State--Library	50			35	8	800	30	150	75	20	40
Wittenberg				100		160					
Total	904	4699	13156	4169	258	2475	222	513	189	63	102

TABLE 11. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION COLLECTIONS, PART III

Agency	Globes	Ex-hibits	Other	Total
Akron--Library				0
Akron--Law				265
Bowling Green--Audio Center				176540
Bowling Green--Curriculum	3			7551
Bowling Green--IMC				5500
Bowling Green--Firelands				656
Capital	3	10		20992
Cincinnati--CRC	5		50	2197
Cincinnati--FRC				15
Cincinnati--Raymond Walters				5793
Cleveland--Library	1			77210
Cuyahoga Community College				650
Dayton--Media Center	2			1723
Dayton--CMC	5			4294
Dayton--Library				1156
Defiance	8	3		5643
Denison				9882
Dyke	3			1477
Kent--AVS				20594
Malone				5692
Miami--Hamilton				x
Miami--Middletown	3			6419
Mount Union				430
Notre Dame				1140
Ohio Dominican	2			1236

TABLE 11, PART III (Continued)

Agency	Globes	Ex- hibits	Other	Total
Ohio State--Pharmacy		1	10	165
Ohio State--Photography				13290
Ohio State--Listening				428
Ohio State--Medical				560
Ohio State--Extension				1200
Ohio State--Teaching Aids				1500
Ohio State--West Campus	2			3906
Ohio University--EMC	3			6270
Ohio University--LRC				787
Ohio University--Chillicothe				6230
Otterbein				3094
Owens Technical	1		91	2494
St. Mary's	1			761
Toledo--TMC				10886
Medical--Toledo				0
Urbana				2222
Wright State--Library	12			7930
Wittenberg				44456
Total	54	14	151	463234

TABLE 12. MATERIALS COLLECTIONS--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES, PART I

Agency	16mm	8mm	Film-strips	Micro-scope Slides	Slides	Slide/ Tapes	Over-heads	Stereo-graphs	Holo-grams	Multi-media Kits	Dio-ramas
Area Film Libraries	41820	1703	21858		2137		1844			284	
Television Corporations	33				100					3	
Government	3316		3		15000	19					
Multicounty Cooperatives	620	3902	627		340	1	11				
Public Libraries	21564	10589	14590	192	48957		15	200		101	5
Public Schools	46480	3167	229394	2371	19276	1364	27509		12	115734	
Post-Secondary	16738	2451	23141	91	107283	1191	4209			4169	
Total	130571	21812	289613	2654	193093	2575	33588	200	12	120291	5

TABLE 12. MATERIALS COLLECTIONS--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES, PART II

Agency	Exhibits	Games	Globes	Mock-ups	Models	Realia	Simulations	Toys	Video Tapes	Charts	Maps
Area Film Libraries											
Television Corporations									4055		
Government									110		
Multicounty Cooperatives											
Public Libraries	49	131	16		4	8	33	26	112		125762
Public Schools	47	911	4168	10	148	60	41	1101	2889	207	1252
Post-Secondary	14	513	54		102	63	189	222	2475	497	27015
Total	110	1555	4238	10	254	131	263	1349	9641	704	154029

TABLE 12. MATERIALS COLLECTIONS--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES, PART III

Agency	Learning Packs	Art Prints	Study Prints	Photos	Pictures	Audio Cards	Audio Discs	Audio Tapes	Audio Pages	Other	Total
Area Film Libraries			1641				1112	1366			73765
Television Corporations	7										4198
Government											18448
Multicounty Cooperatives											5501
Public Libraries	41	21099	33867		234523		292063	27066		10	831023
Public Schools	560	36306	57048	33265	158967	325	83161	68403		3391	897567
Post-Secondary	258	775	904	4699	13156		215363	37602		60	463234
Total	866	58180	93460	37964	406646	325	591699	134437		3461	2293736

TABLE 13. AREA FILM LIBRARIES--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART I

Agency	Film-strip Proj.	Film-strip Viewer	Slide Proj.	Slide Viewer	Sync.	Dis-solve	Over-head	Opaque	Teach. Mach-ines	16mm Proj.	8mm Proj.
Butler County	2		2				1			2	
Clermont County	1		1				1	1		2	
Delaware County		2	1				1			1	1
East Central--North										1	
East Central--South	8	6	3	1			5	2		9	2
Franklin County	2	2	2		1		1			2	
Gallipolis	1										
Hamilton County	9	3	2				10	1		9	
Medina County	1						1			2	
Licking County	6	12	2	2			2	1	4	2	6
Lorain County	2	2	2				2			2	2
Metropolitan Cleveland										2	
Montgomery County	2	2	3	2			2	1		2	1
Northeastern Ohio	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	
Northwest Ohio										1	
Portsmouth	22	10	4				14	3		9	
Sandusky	1	13	1	3			1	1		3	11
Satellite 5										2	
Southeastern Ohio	1		1							1	
Summit County	1		1				2	1		1	
Tri-County	1		1				1	1		2	
Warren County							1			1	
Wilmington	1	1	1		1		1			2	
Total	61	53	27	8	2		46	12	4	58	23

TABLE 13. AREA FILM LIBRARIES--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART II

Agency	Inspector	Screens	Motion Cameras	Still Cameras	Copy Stand	Enlarger	Diazo Copier	Duplicator	Electro Copier	Thermo Copier	Wet Copier
Butler County	2	2		2				2	2	1	
Clermont County		1		1							
Delaware County	1	1		2	1			1	1		
East Central--North	2										
East Central--South	2	4	1	2							
Franklin County		2		3	2		1		1	1	
Gallipolis	1										
Hamilton County	2	2		1							
Medina County	2	1									1
Licking County	2	4	2	1	1				1		
Lorain County	1	1					2		1	2	
Metropolitan Cleveland	2	1									
Montgomery County	3	2	1	5	1	1	2		1	2	
Northeastern Ohio	x	x								x	
Northwest Ohio											
Portsmouth	2	4	1	3	1		1		1	2	
Sandusky	1	3		2	1		1	1	1		
Satellite 5	2										
Southeastern Ohio	1	3									
Summit County	2	2							1		
Tri-County	3	2					1			1	
Warren County	4	2									
Wilmington	1	2					1	1	1	1	
Total	36	39	5	22	7	1	9	5	11	10	1

TABLE 13. AREA FILM LIBRARIES--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART III

Agency	Offset	Sign Maker	Mechan-ical Letter	Photo Letter	Dry Mount	Lami-nator	Audio Tape Record.	Audio Tape Player	Audio Disc Player	Tape Dupli-cator	Video Record.
Butler County					1		1		1		
Clermont County											
Delaware County							1				2
East Central--North							2				
East Central--South					1						
Franklin County	2		1				9		1		
Gallipolis											
Hamilton County					2		17				1
Medina County						1					
Licking County	1		1		1	1	6	6			2
Lorain County	1	1			2	1	2	2		2	2
Metropolitan Cleveland											
Montgomery County	1		1	1	2		2	3			
Northeastern Ohio							x	x			x
Northwest Ohio											1
Portsmouth							25			1	2
Sandusky		1		1	1	1	12		5		
Satellite 5											
Southeastern Ohio							4			1	1
Summit County	1		2				1	1			1
Tri-County			2				1				
Warren County											
Wilmington		1	1			1	4				
Total	6	3	8	2	10	5	87	12	7	4	12

TABLE 13. AREA FILM LIBRARIES--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART IV

Agency	Video Player	Video Editor	Video Camera	Re- ceiver Monitor	Mag- netic Board	Hook n Loop Board	Bul- letin Board	Felt Board	Chalk Board	Total
Butler County										21
Clermont County							1			9
Delaware County	1		2							19
East Central Ohio--North										5
East Central Ohio--South										46
Franklin County										33
Gallipolis										2
Hamilton County			1	1						61
Medina County							1			10
Licking County	2	1	1	2	2		2			76
Lorain County	2		2	2					1	39
Metropolitan Cleveland										5
Montgomery County					1	1		2		47
Northeastern Ohio	x		x	x						
Northwest Ohio				1						3
Portsmouth			2	3						110
Sandusky										65
Satellite 5		1								5
Southeastern Ohio			2	2						17
Summit County	1		1	1						20
Tri-County		1				2				19
Warren County										8
Wilmington										21
Total	6	3	11	12	3	3	4	2	1	641

TABLE 14. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION CORPORATIONS--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART I

Agency	Film-strip Proj.	Over-head	16mm Proj.	In-spec-tor	Motion Camera	Still Camera	Copy Stand	En-larger	Dupli-cator	Electro Copier	Thermo Copier
Central Ohio											
Metropolitan Cleveland	7		4	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	
Southeastern Ohio	2					1	1			1	
Greater Cincinnati			1		2	3					
Greater Toledo	2	1	1		2	2	1	1			1
Northeastern Ohio							1				
Northwest Ohio											
Total	11	1	6	1	8	11	4	2	1	2	1

TABLE 14. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION CORPORATIONS--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART II

Agency	Wet Copier	Offset	Mech. Letter	Photo Letter	Dry Mount	Audio Record.	Audio Reader	Video Record.	Video Player	Video Editor	Video Camera
Central Ohio								3			1
Metropolitan Cleveland				1	1			75	4	4	6
Southeastern Ohio	1		1			2		3		2	
Greater Cincinnati						1		15		1	9
Greater Toledo		1	1	1	1	10		7	1	2	6
Northeastern Ohio						1	1	7	1	3	
Northwest Ohio								2			
Total	1	1	2	2	2	14	1	112	6	12	22

TABLE 14. EUDCATIONAL TELEVISION CORPORATIONS--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART III

Agency	Receiver/ Monitor	Effects Generator	Film Chain	Bulletin Board	Total
Central Ohio	4				8
Metropolitan Cleveland	25	1	5		147
Southeastern Ohio	4	1		2	21
Greater Cincinnati	25	1	4		62
Greater Toledo	25	1	2		69
Northeastern Ohio	7	1	1		23
Northwest Ohio	1			1	4
Total	91	5	12	3	334

TABLE 15. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART I

Agency	Film-strip Proj.	Film-strip Viewer	Slide Proj.	Slide Viewer	Sync.	Dis-solve	Pro-grammer	Over-head	Opaque	16mm Proj.	In-spec-tor	Screen
Aging	1						1	1	1	1		1
Fire Marshall			x					x		x		x
Health	7		12					10	1	14	1	12
Health Education		1	2	1	2							
Mental Health	1		2					3	2	5	1	5
Natural Resources			3			1	1	1		3	1	2
Rehabilitation	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Space			3	2						2		4
Total	9	1	22	3	2	1	2	15	4	25	3	24

TABLE 15. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART II

Agency	Motion Camera	Still Camera	Copy Stand	En-larger	Diazo Copier	Thermo Copier	Offset	Photo Letter	Dry Mount	Audio Record.	Audio Player	Video Record.
Aging		2	1	1						2	2	
Fire Marshall		x								x		
Health	1	3	1		1	2	1	1	1	16		2
Health Education										1	1	
Mental Health												
Natural Resources	2	1										
Rehabilitation	x	x	x			x				x		
Space												
Total	3	6	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	19	3	2

TABLE 15. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART III

Agency	Video Player	Video Editor	Video Camera	Re-ceiver Monitor	Hook n Loop Board	Bul-letin Board	Felt Board	Chalk Board	Total
Aging					1	1	1	1	18
Fire Marshall									
Health		1	2	2		6			97
Health Education	1								9
Mental Health									19
Natural Resources			3	1					19
Rehabilitation						x	x	x	
Space									11
Total	1	1	5	3	1	7	1	1	173

TABLE 16. MULTICOUNTY INTERLIBRARY COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART I

Agency	Film-strip Proj.	Slide Proj.	Slide Viewer	Sync	Over-head	16mm Proj.	8mm Proj.	In-spec-tor	Screen	Still Camera	Copy Stand	Dupli-cator	Electro Copier
COIN		1		1		1	9	1	2	1		1	1
NOLA	1								1			1	
NORWELD						1	1		2	1	1		
OVAL	x				x	x			x			x	x
SOLO	1					5	1	1	1				
SWORL		1	2		1	11		1	11	2		1	
WORLDS		1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	2	3	2	1	2	18	12	4	18	5	2	4	1

TABLE 16. MULTICOUNTY INTERLIBRARY COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART II

Agency	Thermo Copier	Offset	Audio Record.	Audio Player	Scanner	Magnetic Board	Bulletin Board	Chalk Board	Total
COIN			2		1				21
NOLA			1	1			2		7
NORWELD			1		1		1		9
OVAL					x		x		
SOLO							1	1	11
SWORL		1							31
WORLDS	1		1			1	1		12
Total	1	1	5	1	2	1	5	1	91

TABLE 17. PUBLIC LIBRARIES--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART I

Agency	Film-strip Proj.	Film-strip Viewer	Slide Proj.	Slide Viewer	Sync.	Dis-solve	Pro-grammer	Over-head	Opaque	Stereo-scope	16mm Proj.	8mm Proj.
Akron	16	5	5					1	1		20	1
Barberton	1										2	1
Bellefontaine	1		1								1	
Bexley											2	
Bowling Green	1	1									3	3
Canton	3	1	1	2							6	1
Celina	1										1	
Chardon	4		4	4				1			4	9
Cincinnati	1	2	5	1							8	1
Cleveland	3	4	8	1				2	2		38	4
Cuyahoga	74		22	1	2			4	4		61	4
Columbus	4		4					1	1		10	14
Dayton	6	1	2	4	1			1	1		10	4
Delaware											1	
East Liverpool	1	1								50	1	
Elyria			3								3	2
Findlay	1	1	2	1							1	2
Gallipolis											2	
Grandview Hts.											4	1
Grove City	3	2	2	1							6	3
Hamilton	1										1	
Kent	1		1								1	
Lima	1	1	1						1		3	1
Lorain	4		7		1			1		1	7	7
Louisville	1			1							1	1

TABLE 17, PART I (Continued)

Agency	Film-strip Proj.	Film-strip Viewer	Slide Proj.	Slide Viewer	Sync.	Dis-solve	Pro-grammer	Over-head	Opaque	Stereo-scope	16mm Proj.	8mm Proj.
Martin's Ferry	5		1								2	1
Massillon	1										1	1
New Philadelphia	1							2			1	
North Baltimore	3	3	1	1							1	2
Piqua		1	1					1			1	
Portsmouth	3										2	1
Ravenna	1										1	1
Sandusky	1		1								1	1
Springfield	3		1								1	3
Steubenville	3		2					1			1	
Tiffin	1	1	1								2	1
Toledo	6		4		2	1	2	1	1		25	11
Urbana											2	
Versailles											1	
Wellington			1	1							1	2
Westerville											2	
Wooster												
Xenia	1		1								3	
Total	157	24	82	18	6	1	2	16	11	51	245	83

TABLE 17. PUBLIC LIBRARIES--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART II

Agency	In-spec-tor	Screen	Motion Camera	Still Camera	Copy Stand	En larger	Diazo	Dupli-cator	Electro Copier
Akron	4	15		1	1				
Barberton	2	1							
Bellefontaine		1						1	1
Bexley	3	2							2
Bowling Green	3	2						1	1
Canton	1	4	1	4					
Celina	1	1							1
Chardon		5		1	1				
Cincinnati	5	3							
Cleveland	2	42	1						
Cuyahoga	3	47	2	1	1		2		1
Columbus	3	8		6	1				
Dayton	2								
Delaware	1								1
East Liverpool		1							
Elyria	3	3						1	1
Findlay	2	1		1					1
Gallipolis		1							
Grandview Hts.		2							
Grove City		3		1					4
Hamilton	1	1		1					
Kent	1	1							
Lima	1	2							
Lorain		9	1						
Louisville		1							

TABLE 17, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Inspector	Screen	Motion Camera	Still Camera	Copy Stand	Enlarger	Diazo	Duplicator	Electro Copier
Martin's Ferry	1	3							1
Massillon	2	2						1	
New Philadelphia	1	1						1	1
North Baltimore	1	1		1					
Piqua	1	2		1				1	
Portsmouth		1						1	1
Ravenna	1	1						1	
Sandusky	1	1						1	
Springfield	1	4							1
Steubenville	1								
Tiffin	1	1							
Toledo	2	30		3	1	1			11
Urbana									
Versailles		1							
Wellington		2							
Westerville	2	4						1	2
Wooster									
Xenia	1								
Total	54	210	5	21	5	1	2	10	30

TABLE 17. PUBLIC LIBRARIES--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART III

Agency	Thermo Copier	Wet Copier	Offset	Sign Maker	Mech- anical Letter	Photo Letter	Dry Mount	Lami- nator	Audio Record.	Audio Player	Audio Card Reader	Audio Disc Player
Akron									7	15		5
Barberton										1		1
Bellefontaine		1										
Bexley					1				1			
Bowling Green									2			4
Canton	1		1	1	1				1	3		5
Celina										2		1
Chardon		4						1	6			7
Cincinnati									3	2		3
Cleveland									8	4	2	
Cuyahoga			5	1		1	1		81			62
Columbus									2	14		5
Dayton									3	6		20
Delaware												1
East Liverpool												
Elyria				1					2			
Findlay		1										3
Gallipolis												1
Grandview Hts.					1				2	2		2
Grove City									2	2		4
Hamilton	5			2					1	1		4
Kent										7		1
Lima									4			3
Lorain				1					3	2		3
Louisville									3	2		

TABLE 17, PART III (Continued)

Agency	Thermo Copier	Wet Copier	Offset	Sign Maker	Mechanical Letter	Photo Letter	Dry Mount	Laminator	Audio Record.	Audio Player	Audio Card Reader	Audio Disc Player
Martin's Ferry	1											3
Massillon		1							2			1
New Philadelphia									1	2		
North Baltimore				1								3
Piqua					2			1	2			2
Portsmouth	1								1			
Ravenna	1								5			1
Sandusky									2	3		2
Springfield	1		1	1					1			1
Steubenville										1		
Tiffin									1	1		2
Toledo		10	2	1			1	1	6	28		21
Urbana												1
Versailles												
Wellington		1										2
Westerville	1											
Wooster												
Xenia												3
Total	11	18	9	9	5	1	2	3	152	98	2	177

TABLE 17. PUBLIC LIBRARIES--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART IV

Agency	Tape Duplicator	Video Record.	Video Player	Video Editor	Video Camera	Receiver Monitor	Effects Generator	Film Chain	Bulletin Board	Felt Board	Chalk Board	Total
Akron											5	102
Barberton												9
Bellefontaine									1			8
Bexley						2			2	1		16
Bowling Green									1			22
Canton	1								x			38
Celina											1	9
Chardon									5		1	57
Cincinnati												34
Cleveland						1						122
Cuyahoga		1		2	8							391
Columbus	7	1	6		6	6	1	1				101
Dayton												61
Delaware									1			5
East Liverpool									15	5	4	78
Elyria					1				6			26
Findlay	1								2			20
Gallipolis												4
Grandview Hts.									2			16
Grove City												33
Hamilton									4			22
Kent											1	15
Lima									2			20
Lorain									2	1		50
Louisville												10

TABLE 17, PART IV (Continued)

Agency	Tape Duplicator	Video Record.	Video Player	Video Editor	Video Camera	Receiver Monitor	Effects Generator	Film Chain	Bulletin Board	Felt Board	Chalk Board	Total
Martin's Ferry						1			1		1	21
Massillon									1	1	1	15
New Philadelphia												11
North Baltimore									3	1	1	23
Piqua												16
Portsmouth									3		1	15
Ravenna									4		1	18
Sandusky									2		1	17
Springfield												19
Steubenville									6			15
Tiffin												12
Toledo	1										6	178
Urbana									2		1	6
Versailles												2
Wellington									4		1	15
Westerville									7		1	20
Wooster												
Xenia												9
Total	10	2	6	2	15	10	1	1	76	9	27	1681

TABLE 18. PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART I

Agency	Film-strip Proj.	Film-strip Viewer	Slide Proj.	Slide Viewer	Sync.	Dis-solve	Pro-grammer	Over-head	Opaque	Stereo-scope	Teach. Mach-ine	16mm Proj.
Akron	12	2	17	4	1	1		12	1			12
Alliance	97	123	18	5	1	1		136	13		122	59
Barberton	18	7	8	3	1	1	3	7	2			7
Berea	3	2	3		1	1		3	1			2
Canton	184	104	42	40		1	1	294	3			150
Cincinnati	10	24	18			2		8	3			12
Cleveland	2605	11290		372	2	1	1	1899	301		200	1762
Cleveland Hts.	175	430	34	4	5			175	35		3	115
Columbus	x	x	x	x				x	x		x	x
Dayton	48	27	12	5	1			27	6			37
Elyria	2	3	6	2	3			3				4
Euclid	8	3	5	2	2	1	3	1	1			5
Findlay	119	140	46	3	1			202	22		16	59
Hamilton	1	4	1		1	2		2				4
Hillsboro												
Lakewood	1	6	1	3	1			3	1			2
Lorain	200	200	20	6	8	2		400	25			150
Mansfield	3		5	1	1			1				1
Massillon	2											
Middletown	2	2	3					2				3
Mt. Vernon	2											
Newark	4	5	5	2	2			2	1			2
Oregon	x	x	x	x	1			x	x		12	x
Parma	3	8	8	4	1	3	3	3	1			4
Shaker Hts.												

TABLE 18, PART I (Continued)

Agency	Film-strip Proj.	Film-strip Viewer	Slide Proj.	Slide Viewer	Sync.	Dis-solve	Pro-grammer	Over-head	Opaque	Stereo-scope	Teach. Mach-ine	16mm Proj.
South Euclid	2	2	5			2		2	1			2
Springfield	6	4	4	1	2	1		3	1			4
Troy	2	1	1									
Wooster	20	10	3	1	2			30	3			13
Youngstown	321	222	66					440	61			154
Crestline	15	10	4					18	4			10
Hubbard	71	86	14				1	84	3			17
Crawford County												
Lake County	2				1	1						1
Austintown	62	10	66	4	2	1	4	104	13	2	8	48
Boardman	140	86	17	2	3	2	2	269	7			28
Jackson	44	32	6					83	5			26
Shawnee	59	55	4	1				65	6			22
Total	4243	12898	442	465	43	23	18	4278	520	2	361	2715

TABLE 18. PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART II

Agency	8mm Proj.	Inspector	Screen	Motion Camera	Still Camera	Copy Stand	Enlarger	Diazo Copier	Duplicator	Electro Copier	Thermo Copier	Wet Copier
Akron	10	2	15	4	15	5	2			6	6	1
Alliance	21	1	15	4	10	2	1		2	5	13	
Barberton	5	1	20	2	11	2		2		1	2	
Berea	1	1	3	2	2	1					1	
Canton	12	1	900	4	16	1				1	35	
Cincinnati	8	4	12	2	30	2	2	2			2	
Cleveland	82	9	3812	6	192	2	4	2	2		1007	
Cleveland Hts.	61	3	500	2	25	16	3	3		5	36	
Columbus	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Dayton	6	5	12	5	4	2		3			3	
Elyria			2		6			1			45	3
Euclid	1	1	10	2	5	2	1	1	1		1	1
Findlay	12	19	421	4	1	1	1	1		2	1	
Hamilton	1	3		2	3	1		2	1		2	
Hillsboro												
										2	1	
Lakewood		1	1		1	1						
Lorain	6		500	4	6	2	6	2	1	10	30	
Mansfield	8		2	1	7	1		1				
Massillon	1					1						
Middletown	1		2									
Mt. Vernon	1											
Newark	9		4	6	5	1					1	1
Oregon	x		x	x	x	2	1	x	x	x	x	
Parma	2	1	3	4	3	1		1	2	3	6	
Shaker Hts.								x			x	

TABLE 18, PART II (Continued)

Agency	8mm Proj.	In-spec-tor	Screen	Motion Camera	Still Camera	Copy Stand	En-larger	Diazo Copier	Dupli-cator	Electro Copier	Thermo Copier	Wet Copier
South Euclid	2	1	2	3	8	2	1	1		2	2	
Springfield	1	1	3	2	7	2	1	1	1		3	
Troy			1					1				
Wooster			4		1	1		1				
Youngstown	70	2	821		3	1		2		1	57	
Crestline			5		1	1					2	4
Hubbard	1		200	1	1	2		1			3	
Crawford County												
Lake County		1	1		1	1	1	1				
Austintown	8	1	350	2	2	2	1		5	2	10	
Boardman	3	1	291	2	7	2	3					
Jackson	12		1		1						6	
Shawnee	17	1	125		3		1		1		4	
Total	362	60	8038	64	377	60	29	29	16	40	1279	10

TABLE 18. PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART III

Agency	Offset	Sign Maker	Mech-anical Letter	Photo Letter	Dry Mount	Lami-nator	Audio Record.	Audio Player	Audio Card Reader	Audio Page	Audio Disc Player	Tape Dupli-cator
Akron	4	4	4		4	10	12			7	15	3
Alliance		3	4		4	1	165	27			181	2
Barberton			1		1		61	6			21	4
Berea					2	1	5		2		3	
Canton					30	1	252		12		389	1
Cincinnati			4	1	4	1	8		3		10	2
Cleveland		1			4	1	2263		407		1680	1
Cleveland Hts.	1	1			18		450	10	22		425	2
Columbus			x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Dayton			1		3	6	30	10				3
Elyria	1				24		436	6	25			
Euclid	1	1	3	1	1	2	12				4	2
Findlay	1				1		233		6		288	3
Hamilton			2		1	1	4				1	2
Hillsboro												
Lakewood			1		1		3				1	1
Lorain	9	4	4	1	24	2	400	50	20	4		1
Mansfield		2			1		3					
Massillon					1							
Middletown							4	2			1	1
Mt. Vernon					1	1						
Newark				1	1	1	10	2	4		7	2
Oregon		x	x		4	x	x	x			x	
Parma	2		1	1	1	1	8	4			4	1
Shaker Hts.	x	x			x	x	x	x	x			x

TABLE 18, PART III (Continued)

Agency	Offset	Sign Maker	Mech- anical Letter	Photo Letter	Dry Mount	Lami- nator	Audio Record.	Audio Player	Audio Card Reader	Audio Page	Audio Disc Player	Tape Dupli- cator
South Euclid	1		1		1	1	15				2	
Springfield	1	1	2	2	1	1	10		2			2
Troy					1	1	1				1	
Wooster							25	5			23	1
Youngstown					21	1	414	85	12	2	346	2
Crestline					1	1	18	18				
Hubbard			1		4		100	25			28	1
Crawford County												
Lake County			1				1					
Austintown	1	2	3	2	3	10	79				177	2
Boardman							160	12	3		196	3
Jackson					3	3	55	44			95	
Shawnee	1	1	1		1	1	90	57			60	
Total	23	20	34	9	167	48	5327	363	518	13	3958	42

TABLE 18. PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART IV

Agency	Video Record.	Video Player	Video Editor	Video Duplicator	Video Camera	Receiver Monitor	Effects Generator	Film Chain	Magnetic Board	Hook n Loop Board	Bulletin Board	Felt Board
Akron	4			1	3	10	1	1			15	
Alliance	11	6			8	65	2	1	12	3	5	12
Barberton	9		1		3	10				2		2
Berea	2				1	1						
Canton	15	3	1	1	6	104	1	1			1	
Cincinnati	4	1			7	6	1		1	1	4	
Cleveland	30	30				400	1					
Cleveland Hts.	44		2		44	170	1					
Columbus	x	x								x	x	x
Dayton	8				6	9					3	1
Elyria	13				12	167						
Euclid	3		1		3	3	1			1	2	1
Findlay	15		2		14	71	2		2	1		1
Hamilton	11				10	30	3	2				
Hillsboro												
Lakewood	1				2	3						
Lorain	36		1			40	1		x		x	x
Mansfield												
Massillon												
Middletown												
Mt. Vernon												
Newark	15		3		10	10	2			1	4	
Oregon	x	x		x	x				x		x	x
Parma	2	4			3	4						
Shaker Hts.	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	

TABLE 18, PART IV (Continued)

Agency	Video Record.	Video Player	Video Editor	Video Duplicator	Video Camera	Receiver Monitor	Effects Generator	Film Chain	Magnetic Board	Hook n Loop Board	Bulletin Board	Felt Board
South Euclid	1	1			1	4						
Springfield	4	1			4	3						
Troy											1	
Wooster	4				2	4					2	
Youngstown	1	2			4	2				2		
Crestline	1	1			2	1					4	1
Hubbard	4	9			1	9						
Crawford County												
Lake County									1		2	
Austintown	7				7	25			40	2	350	100
Boardman	10	12			6	32	1		8	1	396	17
Jackson	7				8	74					13	
Shawnee	5	8			4	15						
Total	267	78	11	2	171	1272	17	5	64	14	802	135

TABLE 18. PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART V

Agency	Chalk Board	Total
Akron	6	232
Alliance	12	1173
Barberton	2	226
Berea		44
Canton	1	2608
Cincinnati	1	200
Cleveland		28369
Cleveland Hts.		2820
Columbus	x	
Dayton	6	289
Elyria		764
Euclid	1	100
Findlay		1711
Hamilton		97
Hillsboro		
Lakewood		38
Lorain	x	2175
Mansfield		38
Massillon		5
Middletown		23
Mt. Vernon		5
Newark	1	125
Oregon		20
Parma	1	101
Shaker Hts.	x	

TABLE 18, PART V (Continued)

Agency	Chalk Board	Total
South Euclid		68
Springfield		82
Troy		11
Wooster	1	156
Youngstown		3115
Crestline		122
Hubbard		667
Crawford County		
Lake County		16
Austintown		1517
Boardman	396	2118
Jackson	3	521
Shawnee		608
Total	431	50164

TABLE 19. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART I

Agency	Film-strip Proj.	Film-strip Viewer	Slide Proj.	Slide Viewer	Sync.	Dis-solve	Pro-grammer	Over-head	Opaque	Stereo-scope
Akron--Library	30	3	99	3	3	5	1	154	21	
Akron--Law Library	2									
Bowling Green--Audio										
Bowling Green--Curriculum	1									
Bowling Green--IMC	19		40	18	4	3		142	8	
Bowling Green--Firelands	4	1	7					17	2	
Capital	25	10	35	10	2	4	2	40	4	1
Cincinnati--CRC	4	6	2	2	1			2	1	
Cincinnati--FRC	5	2	50		3	3	2	25	5	
Cincinnati--Raymond Walters										
Cleveland--Library		1								
Cuyahoga Community	31	20	206		3	6	2	200	5	
Dayton--Media Center	4	1	7	1		1		35	5	
Dayton--CMC		7								
Dayton--Library	4							1		
Defiance	8	6	8	2	1	2	1	6	3	
Denison	20	5	40	10	1		5	12	5	1
Dyke	2	4	4	2	2	1		17	5	
Kent--AVS	57	16	151	2	2	9	2	158	30	
Malone	8	2	14	1	7	1	1	18	2	
Miami--Hamilton	24	1	13	1				35	2	
Miami--Middletown	5	2	1	1				1	1	
Mount Union	5		5					6		
Notre Dame	4		1	1				2		
Ohio Dominican	10	15	16			1		12	3	

TABLE 19, PART I (Continued)

Agency	Film-strip Proj.	Film-strip Viewer	Slide Proj.	Slide Viewer	Sync.	Dis-solve	Pro-grammer	Over-head	Opaque	Stereo-scope
Ohio State--Pharmacy	2		30	3	7		4	8	1	
Ohio State--Photography	1		12			1		1	1	
Ohio State--Listening	4		8					1		
Ohio State--Medical	3		60		4	4	1	15	2	
Ohio State--Extension										
Ohio State--Teaching Aids	45		150		40	10	3	40	7	
Ohio State--West Campus	9		20							
Ohio University--EMC	14	20	18		1	1		10	2	
Ohio University--LRC	8		30		8	5	4	50	10	
Ohio University--Chillicothe	6	3	8		1			8	1	
Otterbein	20	16	37	25	1	3		37	5	
Owens Technical	14	2	16	2				35	3	
St. Mary's	1	2	1	2				1		
Toledo--TMC	23	4	25	15		1		55	8	
Medical--Toledo	2		39	4		2		17	2	
Urbana	6		6	1	1			4	1	1
Wright State--Library	30	15	50	10	8	6	1	84	6	
Wittenberg	10		50	5		4	5	15	3	
Total	470	164	1259	121	100	73	34	1264	154	3

TABLE 19. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART II

Agency	Teach. Mach-ine	16mm Proj.	8mm Proj.	In-spec-tor	Screen	Motion Camera	Still Camera	Copy Stand	En-larger	Diazo Copier
Akron--Library		60	10		200	3	5	3	2	1
Akron--Law Library										
Bowling Green--Audio										
Bowling Green--Curriculum										
Bowling Green--IMC	3	83	10	1	5	3	4	2	2	3
Bowling Green--Firelands		5	2		3	1	2	2	3	
Capital		20	10		50	7	12	2	4	1
Cincinnati--CRC	14	2	3		2		15	2		1
Cincinnati--FRC		35	7		15	3	6	3	2	
Cincinnati--Raymond Walters										
Cleveland--Library		3		1	1					
Cuyahoga Community		102	58	1	100					2
Dayton--Media Center		15	4		45		3	1		
Dayton--CMC										
Dayton--Library										
Defiance		7	4		5	4	3	2		
Denison	10	12	5		10	20	20	2	12	
Dyke	5	2	3		23	1	2	1	1	1
Kent--AVS		144	26	6	402	1	6	3	3	4
Malone		8	2		20	2	6	1	2	1
Miami--Hamilton	1	21	8		7	1	5	1		
Miami--Middletown		1	1		2	1	1	1		
Mount Union	1	7	1		7					
Notre Dame							1	1		
Ohio Dominican		9	7		4	5	10	1		1

TABLE 19, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Teach. Mach- ine	16mm Proj.	8mm Proj.	In- spec- tor	Screen	Motion Camera	Still Camera	Copy Stand	En- larger	Diazo Copier
Ohio State--Pharmacy		4	2		6	1	3	1	1	
Ohio State--Photography		8	9		4	12	27	3	3	
Ohio State--Listening		1			2					
Ohio State--Medical		17	4		125	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio State--Extension		3								
Ohio State--Teaching Aids	5	80	45	1	80	2	5	1	1	2
Ohio State--West Campus			11		30					
Ohio University--EMC	4	10	1		4	2	3	2	1	2
Ohio University--LRC		35	14	1	25	4		2	1	1
Ohio University--Chillicothe		5	8		12		1			
Otterbein		22	27	3	34			1	1	
Owens Technical	40	8	15		10		2	2		
St. Mary's		1			1					
Toledo--TMC		30	2	1	15	1	6	2	1	1
Medical--Toledo		10	2		25	1	4	2	2	1
Urbana		3	2		10		2	2	1	
Wright State--Library		35	27	1	23	39	10	9	1	3
Wittenberg	1	53	3	1	15	1	2	1		1
Total	84	861	333	17	1322	116	167	57	45	27

TABLE 19. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART III

Agency	Duplicator	Electro Copier	Thermo Copier	Wet Copier	Offset	Sign Maker	Mechanical Letter	Photo Letter	Dry Mount	Laminator
Akron--Library			2				1	1	3	
Akron--Law Library		1								
Bowling Green--Audio										
Bowling Green--Curriculum									1	
Bowling Green--IMC	1	2	5	1			2	1	5	2
Bowling Green--Firelands			1			1	1		2	
Capital	6	7	4	7	3	1	2		2	
Cincinnati--CRC			1	1		15	2		3	1
Cincinnati--FRC		2	2				1	2	1	
Cincinnati--Raymond Walters										
Cleveland--Library										
Cuyahoga Community								2	2	
Dayton--Media Center			2	1					1	
Dayton--CMC										
Dayton--Library				4						
Defiance			1	1					1	
Denison		5	3				3		1	1
Dyke			1			1	1		1	1
Kent--AVS		1	1			2	4	1	3	1
Malone	1		1						2	
Miami--Hamilton			1			1			1	
Miami--Middletown		1	1			1			2	1
Mount Union			3			6	1		2	
Notre Dame						1			1	
Ohio Dominican		1	1			3		1	1	1

TABLE 19, PART III (Continued)

Agency	Duplicator	Electro Copier	Thermo Copier	Wet Copier	Offset	Sign Maker	Mechanical Letter	Photo Letter	Dry Mount	Laminator
Ohio State--Pharmacy					1		1			
Ohio State--Photography	1	1							4	
Ohio State--Listening										
Ohio State--Medical			1			1	1		1	1
Ohio State--Extension										
Ohio State--Teaching Aids							2	1	1	1
Ohio State--West Campus	1		1						1	
Ohio University--EMC		1	3			6			2	1
Ohio University--LRC			1			1	2	1	1	
Ohio University--Chillicothe		2								
Otterbein			2						1	
Owens Technical				1		1				
St. Mary's	1	1	1							
Toledo--TMC			1					1	1	
Medical--Toledo			2			1			1	
Urbana		1	2			1	1		1	
Wright State--Library			1			2	1		5	
Wittenberg		3	2				1	1	1	
Total	11	29	47	16	4	45	27	12	55	11

TABLE 19. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART IV

Agency	Audio Record.	Audio Player	Audio Card Reader	Audio Page	Audio Disc Player	Tape Dupli-cator	Video Record.	Video Player	Video Editor	Video Dupli-cator
Akron--Library	147						22			
Akron--Law Library		14								
Bowling Green--Audio	4	3			3					
Bowling Green--Curriculum										
Bowling Green--IMC	120	24	2		31	1	13	3	1	
Bowling Green--Firelands	17	1			4		8			
Capital	60	60				1	6		1	
Cincinnati--CRC	9	4	1		3		6	1		
Cincinnati--FRC	40	10			10	3	40	2		
Cincinnati--Raymond Walters										
Cleveland--Library	78				4					
Cuyahoga Community	300	75	10		35	3	30	10		
Dayton--Media Center	20	20				1	5	5		
Dayton--CMC		4			4					
Dayton--Library		5			4					
Defiance	13	2			8	1	6			
Denison	20	25			11	1	7	7		
Dyke	17	10			1	4	1	2		
Kent--AVS	340	121			107	6	1	1		
Malone	20	40				6	3	5		
Miami--Hamilton	30	2			7		3	3		
Miami--Middletown	3	10			5		1			
Mount Union					4			1		
Notre Dame	5	12								
Ohio Dominican	47	11			10	2	11		2	

TABLE 19, PART IV (Continued)

Agency	Audio Record.	Audio Player	Audio Card Reader	Audio Page	Audio Disc Player	Tape Duplicator	Video Record.	Video Player	Video Editor	Video Duplicator
Ohio State--Pharmacy	60					1	2	1		
Ohio State--Photography	4	4			4		1	1		
Ohio State--Listening	422						4			
Ohio State--Medical	36			1		12	45	16		6
Ohio State--Extension										
Ohio State--Teaching Aids	110	15					20	24	2	
Ohio State--West Campus	15	108			1			25		
Ohio University--EMC	22						9		2	
Ohio University--LRC	20	15				2				
Ohio University--Chillicothe	23				4		5	5		
Otterbein	142	2								
Owens Technical	20	25			5	2	3	3		
St. Mary's	3	1					1	1		
Toledo--TMC	36	6			15	2	16	20	1	
Medical--Toledo	7				1	3	5	1	1	
Urbana	26					1	4		1	
Wright State--Library	35	48	1		18		8	7	1	
Wittenberg	35	30				2	3	1		
Total	2306	707	14	1	299	54	289	145	12	6

TABLE 19. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS--EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS, PART V

Agency	Video Camera	Receiver Monitor	Effects Generator	Film Chain	Magnetic Board	Hook n Loop Board	Bulletin Board	Felt Board	Chalk Board	Total
Akron--Library	16	17	3		1	2		1		819
Akron--Law Library							2			19
Bowling Green--Audio										10
Bowling Green--Curriculum							1			3
Bowling Green--IMC	14	15	1		2	4		2		602
Bowling Green--Firelands	1	3								88
Capital	5	20	1		10	2	50	3	60	550
Cincinnati--CRC	5	12			3		1	5	2	132
Cincinnati--FRC	40	40								359
Cincinnati--Raymond Walters										0
Cleveland--Library										88
Cuyahoga Community	20	62	3	1	10	2	50	3	60	1414
Dayton--Media Center	2	3					3		1	186
Dayton--CMC							2	3	1	21
Dayton--Library										18
Defiance	6	6			1	1		2	2	113
Denison	7	7					30			318
Dyke	1	8	1							126
Kent--AVS	1	6			20	2	20	2	5	1667
Malone	3	3								180
Miami--Hamilton	2	4								174
Miami--Middletown							2	1	1	47
Mount Union						1		2		52
Notre Dame										29
Ohio Dominican	5	28	1	1		1		1		222

TABLE 19, PART V (Continued)

Agency	Video Camera	Re-ceiver Monitor	Effects Genera-tor	Film Chain	Mag-netic Board	Hook n Loop Board	Bul-letin Board	Felt Board	Chalk Board	Total
Ohio State--Pharmacy	3	14	1				10		2	169
Ohio State--Photography	1	1								104
Ohio State--Listening		18								460
Ohio State--Medical	25	400	4	2						792
Ohio State--Extension	1									4
Ohio State--Teaching Aids	26	45	1							765
Ohio State--West Campus		81					1			304
Ohio University--EMC	9	12	1			1	4	3	2	173
Ohio University--LRC										241
Ohio University--Chillicothe	4	2					1		4	103
Otterbein			1	1	1	1	4	1	6	394
Owens Technical	5	8								222
St. Mary's	1	1					5		8	33
Toledo--TMC	6	35	1	1	1	1				334
Medical--Toledo	6	54	1	1	4		4		5	210
Urbana	5	5	1				1		1	91
Wright State--Library	14	40			2	1	2		12	556
Wittenberg	2	13		1					1	266
Total	236	963	21	8	55	19	193	29	173	12458

TABLE 20. EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES, PART I

Agency	Film-strip Proj.	Film-strip Viewer	Slide Proj.	Slide Viewer	Sync.	Dis-solve	Pro-grammer	Over-head	Opaque	Stereo-scope	Teach. Mach-ine
Area Film Libraries	61	53	27	8	2			46	12		4
Television	11							1			
Government	9	1	22	3	2	1	2	15	4		
Multicounty Cooperatives	2		3	2	1			2			
Public Libraries	157	24	82	18	6	1	2	16	11	51	
Public School Districts	4243	12898	442	465	43	23	18	4278	520	2	361
Post-Secondary	470	164	1259	121	100	73	34	1264	154	3	84
Total	4953	13140	1835	617	154	98	56	5622	701	56	449

TABLE 20. EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES, PART II

Agency	16mm Proj.	8mm Proj.	In-spector	Screen	Motion Camera	Still Camera	Copy Stand	En-larger	Diazo Copier	Dupli-cator	Electro Copier
Area Film Libraries	58	23	36	39	5	22	7	1	9	5	11
Television	6		1		8	11	4	2		1	2
Government	25		3	24	3	6	2	1	1		
Multicounty Cooperatives	18	12	4	18		5	2			4	1
Public Libraries	245	83	54	210	5	21	5	1	2	10	30
Public School Districts	2715	362	60	8038	64	378	60	29	29	16	40
Post-Secondary	861	333	17	1322	116	167	57	45	27	11	29
Total	3928	813	175	9651	201	610	137	79	68	47	113

TABLE 20. EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES, PART III

Agency	Thermo Copier	Wet Copier	Offset	Sign Maker	Mechan- ical Letter	Photo Letter	Dry Mount	Lami- nator	Audio Record.	Audio Player	Audio Card Reader
Area Film Libraries	10	1	6	3	8	2	10	5	87	12	7
Television	1	1	1		2	2	2		14		1
Government	2		1			1	1		19	3	
Multicounty Cooperatives	1		1						5	1	
Public Libraries	11	18	9	9	5	1	2	3	152	98	2
Public School Districts	1279	10	23	20	34	9	167	48	5327	363	518
Post-Secondary	47	16	4	45	27	12	55	11	2306	707	14
Total	1351	46	45	77	76	27	237	67	7910	1184	542

TABLE 20. EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES, PART IV

Agency	Audio Page	Audio Disc Player	Tape Duplicator	Video Record.	Video Player	Video Editor	Video Duplicator	Video Camera	Receiver Monitor	Effects Generator	Film Chain
Area Film Libraries			4	12	6	3		11	12		
Television				112	6	12		22	91	5	12
Government				2	1	1		5	3		
Multicounty Cooperatives											
Public Libraries		177	10	2	6	2		15	10	1	1
Public School Districts	13	3958	42	267	78	11	2	171	1272	17	5
Post-Secondary	1	299	54	289	145	12	6	236	963	21	8
Total	14	4434	110	684	242	41	8	460	2351	44	26

TABLE 20. EQUIPMENT COLLECTIONS--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES, PART V

Agency	Magnetic Board	Hook n Loop Board	Bulletin Board	Felt Board	Chalk Board	Total
Area Film Libraries	3	3	4	2	1	641
Television			3			334
Government		1	7	1	1	173
Multicounty Cooperatives	1		5		1	89
Public Libraries	1	1	76	8	26	1680
Public School Districts	64	14	802	135	431	50164
Post-Secondary	55	19	193	29	173	12458
Total	124	38	1090	175	633	65539

TABLE 21. AREA FILM LIBRARIES--SERVICES, PART I

Agency	Loan equipment	Loan materials	Users' guides	Rent materials	Rent equipment	Purchase equipment	Purchase materials	Purchase supplies	Process materials	Catalog materials	Maintain equipment	Maintain materials	Evaluate materials	Evaluate equipment	Evaluate programs	Evaluate instruction	Evaluate curriculum	Evaluate performance	Evaluate facilities	Copy print	Copy microforms	Copy audiotapes
Butler County	x	x	x	x		x				x							x		x			
Clermont County	x	x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Delaware County		x																				
East Central--North		x	x	x			x	x				x	x									
East Central--South	x	x											x	x								
Franklin County		x				x	x	x					x	x		x	x		x	x		
Gallipolis		x																				
Hamilton County	x	x	x			x		x					x				x					
Medina County		x	x			x	x				x			x			x	x				x
Licking County	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x			x			x		x
Lorain County	x	x				x	x	x		x			x	x						x		x
Metropolitan Cleveland		x																				
Montgomery County		x	x			x	x	x					x	x		x	x			x	x	
Northeastern Ohio	x	x	x				x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Northwest Ohio		x																				

TABLE 21, PART I (Continued)

Agency	Loan equipment	Loan materials	Users' guides	Rent materials	Rent equipment	Purchase equipment	Purchase materials	Purchase supplies	Process materials	Catalog materials	Maintain equipment	Maintain materials	Evaluate materials	Evaluate equipment	Evaluate programs	Evaluate instruction	Evaluate curriculum	Evaluate performance	Evaluate facilities	Copy print	Copy microforms	Copy audiotapes
Portsmouth	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Sandusky	x	x	x	x	x	x							x									
Satellite 5		x	x																			
Southeastern Ohio	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	x									x
Summit County	x	x				x	x	x													x	
Tri-County	x	x		x																		
Warren County		x	x					x														
Wilmington		x	x			x		x		x	x	x	x	x								x
Total	12	23	14	8	1	12	10	9	3	5	6	6	13	10	3	5	9	4	5	7	2	7

TABLE 21. AREA FILM LIBRARIES--SERVICES, PART II

Agency	Copy slides	Record video	Record audio	Photography	Graphics	Television	Large group space	Individual listening	Individual viewing	Small group listening	Small group viewing	Production lab	Consultation	In-service education	Instr. development	Materials selection	Equipment selection	Design hardware system	Simple fact questions	Current awareness	Bibliographies
Butler County													x	x	x	x				x	
Clermont County				x			x				x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Delaware County																					
East Central--North													x	x	x	x			x	x	
East Central--South													x			x					
Franklin County								x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Gallipolis																					
Hamilton County							x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x			x	x	
Medina County														x			x		x	x	
Licking County	x	x					x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x	x	
Lorain County					x								x	x		x	x		x	x	
Metropolitan Celveland																					
Montgomery County	x			x	x								x	x		x	x		x	x	
Northeastern Ohio								x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x			
Northwest Ohio									x		x										

TABLE 21, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Copy slides	Record video	Record audio	Photography	Graphics	Television	Large group space	Individual listening	Individual viewing	Small group listening	Small group viewing	Production lab	Consultation	In-service education	Instr. development	Materials selection	Equipment selection	Design hardware system	Simple fact questions	Current awareness	Bibliographies
Portsmouth	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Sandusky	x							x	x	x	x		x			x			x	x	
Satellite 5													x	x		x					
Southeastern Ohio													x			x			x	x	x
Summit County											x										
Tri-County									x							x			x	x	
Warren County						x							x	x	x	x			x	x	
Wilmington			x										x				x				
Total	4	2	2	3	3	1	4	6	8	5	8	1	16	13	7	16	9	2	13	14	3

TABLE 21. AREA FILM LIBRARIES--SERVICES, PART III

Agency	Research	Deliver equipment	Deliver materials	Radio broadcast	Total
Butler County	x		x		15
Clermont County		x	x		29
Delaware County					1
East Central--North					13
East Central--South		x	x		8
Franklin County		x	x		23
Gallipolis					1
Hamilton County		x	x		19
Medina County		x			14
Licking County		x	x	x	30
Lorain County		x	x		19
Metropolitan Cleveland			x		2
Montgomery County			x		21
Northeastern Ohio		x	x		26
Northwest Ohio					3

TABLE 21, PART III (Continued)

Agency	Research	Deliver equipment	Deliver materials	Radio broadcast	Total
Portsmouth		x	x		40
Sandusky					16
Satellite 5			x		6
Southeastern Ohio			x		15
Summit County		x	x		9
Tri-County		x	x		9
Warren County			x		12
Wilmington		x	x		15
Total	2	11	17	1	345

TABLE 22. EUDCATIONAL TELEVISION CORPORATIONS--SERVICES, PART I

Agency	Loan equipment	Loan materials	Users' guides	Rent materials	Purchase equipment	Purchase materials	Purchase supplies	Maintain equipment	Evaluate equipment	Evaluate programs	Evaluate instruction	Evaluate performance	Evaluate facilities	Television	Large group space	Individual listening	Individual viewing	Small group listening	Small group viewing	Consultation	In-service education
Central Ohio			x	x					x	x										x	
Metropolitan Cleveland	x		x		x	x				x			x	x					x	x	x
Southeastern Ohio					x					x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x
Greater Cincinnati							x	x						x	x				x	x	x
Greater Toledo		x	x		x				x	x				x	x					x	x
Northeastern Ohio		x	x		x		x						x	x						x	x
Northwest Ohio			x		x				x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Total	1	2	5	1	5	1	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	6	4	1	1	1	3	7	6

TABLE 22. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION CORPORATIONS--SERVICES, PART II

Agency	Instr. development	Materials selection	Equipment selection	Design hardware	Simple fact questions	Current awareness	Bibliographies	Research	Deliver materials	Television delivery	Total
Central Ohio			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	13
Metropolitan Cleveland	x				x				x	x	14
Southeastern Ohio	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	17
Greater Cincinnati		x	x	x						x	11
Greater Toledo			x		x	x			x	x	14
Northeastern Ohio	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	15
Northwest Ohio	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	21
Total	4	4	6	5	6	5	1	2	4	7	105

TABLE 23. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES--SERVICES, PART I

Agency	Loan equipment	Loan materials	Purchase equipment	Purchase materials	Catalog materials	Maintain equipment	Evaluate materials	Evaluate equipment	Evaluate programs	Evaluate instruction	Evaluate curriculum	Evaluate performance	Evaluate facilities	Copy print	Record video	Record audio	Photography	Cinematography	Graphics	Television	Large group space	Individual listening	Individual viewing
Aging																							
Fire Marshall		x							x					x									
Health	x					x								x					x				
Health Education	x	x	x	x	x										x							x	x
Mental Health		x					x	x														x	
Natural Resources		x																					
Rehabilitation	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x		
Space																							
Total	3	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

TABLE 23. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES--SERVICES, PART II

Agency	Small group listening	Small group viewing	Consultation	In-service education	Instr. development	Materials selection	Equipment selection	Design hardware	Simple fact questions	Current awareness	Bibliographies	Deliver materials	Radio broadcast	Total
Aging				x		x			x	x	x			5
Fire Marshall									x	x				5
Health		x				x	x		x					8
Health Education		x	x	x		x	x							13
Mental Health	x		x	x		x	x		x	x		x		12
Natural Resources													x	2
Rehabilitation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x				24
Space														
Total	2	3	3	4	1	5	4	1	4	4	1	1	1	69

TABLE 24. MULTICOUNTY INTERLIBRARY COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS--SERVICES, PART I

Agency	Loan equipment	Loan materials	Users' guides	Rent equipment	Rent materials	Purchase equipment	Purchase materials	Process materials	Maintain equipment	Maintain materials	Evaluate materials	Evaluate equipment	Evaluate programs	Evaluate instruction	Copy print	Copy microforms	Copy audiotapes	Copy slides	Photography	Cinematography	Reprography	Graphics	Large group space	Individual listening	Small group viewing
COIN	x	x			x		x		x	x															x
NOLA											x	x		x									x	x	
NORWELD	x	x			x													x							
OVAL	x		x		x				x																
SOLO	x	x													x	x					x	x			
SWORL	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x		x					x	x	x					
WORLDS	x	x			x			x		x	x	x			x		x								
Total	6	5	1	1	5	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 24. MULTICOUNTY INTERLIBRARY COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS--SERVICES, PART II

Agency	Consultation	In-service education	Instr. development	Materials selection	Equipment selection	Simple fact questions	Current awareness	Bibliographies	Research	Deliver equipment	Deliver materials	Radio broadcast	Television delivery	Total
COIN	x	x		x	x						x			12
NOLA	x	x			x	x	x				x			11
NORWELD	x	x				x								7
OVAL				x										5
SOLO	x	x		x	x	x	x							12
SWORL	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	23
WORLDS		x				x	x	x	x		x			15
Total	5	6	1	4	4	5	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	85

TABLE 25. PUBLIC LIBRARIES--SERVICES, PART I

Agency	Loan equipment	Loan materials	Users' guides	Rent equipment	Rent materials	Purchase equipment	Purchase materials	Purchase supplies	Process materials	Catalog materials	Maintain equipment	Maintain materials	Evaluate materials	Evaluate equipment	Evaluate programs	Evaluate instruction	Evaluate curriculum	Evaluate performance	Evaluate facilities	Copy print	Copy microforms	Copy audiotapes	Copy slides
Akron		x	x												x								
Barberton	x	x																					
Bellefontaine		x			x																		
Bexley		x						x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x			
Bowling Green	x	x	x	x							x	x											
Canton		x	x									x								x		x	
Celina		x																		x			
Chardon		x																					
Cincinnati		x	x																				
Cleveland		x	x	x	x								x	x								x	
Cuyahoga	x	x	x		x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	
Columbus	x	x	x																	x	x	x	
Dayton		x																					
Delaware		x			x															x			
East Liverpool			x																				
Elyria		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						x			
Findlay		x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x		x					x			
Gallipolis	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x							x			
Grandview Heights		x	x																				
Grove City	x	x																		x			

TABLE 25, PART I (Continued)

Agency	Loan equipment	Loan materials	Users' guides	Rent equipment	Rent materials	Purchase equipment	Purchase materials	Purchase supplies	Process materials	Catalog materials	Maintain equipment	Maintain materials	Evaluate materials	Evaluate equipment	Evaluate programs	Evaluate instruction	Evaluate curriculum	Evaluate performance	Evaluate facilities	Copy print	Copy microforms	Copy audiotapes	Copy slides
Hamilton		x			x		x			x	x	x											
Kent		x			x															x		x	x
Lima		x	x																				
Lorain		x	x										x					x	x	x			
Louisville	x	x	x		x					x													
Martin's Ferry	x	x			x					x	x	x								x	x		
Massillon		x	x		x				x	x			x	x						x			
New Philadelphia	x	x									x									x			
North Baltimore	x	x			x															x			
Piqua	x	x	x	x	x							x								x	x		
Portsmouth		x	x		x				x	x		x			x				x	x	x		
Ravenna		x	x		x				x	x		x								x			
Sandusky		x			x				x	x		x								x			
Springfield	x	x																		x			
Steubenville	x	x																					
Tiffin		x			x																		
Toledo	x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x
Urbana	x	x			x																		
Versailles																							
Wellington		x			x															x			

TABLE 25, PART I (Continued)

Agency	Loan equipment	Loan materials	Users' guides	Rent equipment	Rent materials	Purchase equipment	Purchase materials	Purchase supplies	Process materials	Catalog materials	Maintain equipment	Maintain materials	Evaluate materials	Evaluate equipment	Evaluate programs	Evaluate instruction	Evaluate curriculum	Evaluate performance	Evaluate facilities	Copy print	Copy microforms	Copy audiotapes	Copy slides
Westerville		x	x										x							x			
Wooster																							
Xenia		x																		x			
Total	15	40	21	3	20	1	2	2	11	13	8	15	10	6	6	2	0	3	3	25	5	6	2

TABLE 25. PUBLIC LIBRARIES--SERVICES, PART II

Agency	Copy video	Record audio	Photography	Cinematography	Reprography	Graphics	Television	Large group space	Individual listening	Individual viewing	Small group listening	Small group viewing	Production lab	Consultation	In-service education	Instr. development	Materials selection	Equipment selection	Design hardware system	Simple fact questions	Current awareness	Bibliographies	Research
Akron								x	x	x		x		x						x	x		
Barberton																							
Bellefontaine																							
Bexley					x			x			x	x								x	x	x	
Bowling Green								x	x	x	x	x								x	x		
Canton									x											x	x		
Celina									x			x								x			
Chardon								x	x											x			
Cincinnati									x					x						x	x		
Cleveland								x	x			x		x			x	x		x	x	x	
Cuyahoga		x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Columbus	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						x		x	
Dayton								x	x		x									x			
Delaware												x								x			
East Liverpool																							
Elyria											x	x			x					x		x	x
Findlay								x	x								x	x		x	x	x	x
Gallipolis										x		x											
Grandview Heights								x	x	x	x	x								x	x	x	
Grove City									x											x	x		

TABLE 25, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Copy video	Record audio	Photography	Cinematography	Reprography	Graphics	Television	Large group space	Individual listening	Individual viewing	Small group listening	Small group viewing	Production lab	Consultation	In-service education	Instr. development	Materials selection	Equipment selection	Design hardware system	Simple fact questions	Current awareness	Bibliographies	Research
Hamilton																				x	x		
Kent								x						x						x			
Lima								x												x			
Lorain								x			x	x					x			x	x	x	
Lousiville									x		x	x								x			
Martin's Ferry								x	x											x	x		
Massillon								x												x			
New Philadelphia									x											x			
North Baltimore								x			x									x	x	x	
Piqua								x	x	x	x	x											
Portsmouth					x							x					x			x	x	x	
Ravenna									x			x			x					x	x	x	
Sandusky									x			x			x		x			x	x	x	
Springfield																				x			
Steubenville																				x	x		
Tiffin									x	x	x	x								x	x		
Toledo			x			x		x	x			x		x	x		x	x		x	x	x	
Urbana																					x		
Versailles																							
Wellington									x											x			

TABLE 25, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Copy video	Record audio	Photography	Cinematography	Reprography	Graphics	Television	Large group space	Individual listening	Individual viewing	Small group listening	Small group viewing	Production lab	Consultation	In-service education	Instr. development	Materials selection	Equipment selection	Design hardware system	Simple fact questions	Current awareness	Bibliographies	Research
Westerville										x		x		x			x			x	x	x	
Wooster									x			x											
Xenia																				x		x	
Total	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	18	23	9	12	21	2	8	5	1	8	4	1	35	22	15	3

TABLE 25. PUBLIC LIBRARIES--SERVICES, PART III

Agency	Deliver equipment	Deliver materials	Radio broadcast	Television delivery	Total
Akron					10
Barberton					2
Bellefontaine					2
Bexley					18
Bowling Green	x	x	x		16
Canton					8
Celina	x				6
Chardon					4
Cincinnati					6
Cleveland		x			17
Cuyahoga	x	x	x		38
Columbus		x		x	19
Dayton			x		6
Delaware					5
East Liverpool					1
Elyria					18
Findlay					19
Gallipolis					13
Grandview Heights					10
Grove City					6

TABLE 25, PART III (Continued)

Agency	Deliver equipment	Deliver materials	Radio broadcast	Television delivery	Total
Hamilton					8
Kent					8
Lima					4
Lorain			x		14
Louisville					9
Martin's Ferry		x			13
Massillon					10
New Philadelphia		x			7
North Baltimore	x		x		11
Piqua					13
Portsmouth			x		17
Ravenna		x			14
Sandusky					13
Springfield					4
Steubenville					4
Tiffin					8
Toledo	x	x	x		29
Urbana					4
Versailles					0
Wellington					5

TABLE 25, PART III (Continued)

Agency	Deliver equipment	Deliver materials	Radio broadcast	Television delivery	Total
Westerville					11
Wooster					2
Xenia					4
Total	5	8	7	1	436

TABLE 26. PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS--SERVICES, PART I

Agency	Loan equipment	Loan materials	Users' guides	Rent equipment	Rent materials	Purchase equipment	Purchase materials	Purchase supplies	Process materials	Catalog materials	Maintain equipment	Maintain materials	Install hardware	Evaluate materials	Evaluate equipment	Evaluate programs	Evaluate instruction	Evaluate curriculum	Evaluate performance	Evaluate facilities	Copy print	Copy microforms	Copy audiotapes
Akron	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Alliance	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Barberton	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Berea	x	x	x			x		x			x			x	x				x				
Canton	x	x	x		x					x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x		x
Cincinnati	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x							x
Cleveland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x
Cleveland Hts.						x	x			x	x										x		x
Columbus	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x
Dayton	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x			x	x		x	x		x			x
Elyria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x						x		x
Euclid	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x
Findlay	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x		x	x		x
Hamilton	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x
Lakewood	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Lorain	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Mansfield		x	x			x			x	x				x									
Massillon	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x
Middletown	x	x			x			x			x			x									x
Mt. Vernon		x	x			x			x	x		x		x					x				

TABLE 26, PART I (Continued)

Agency	Loan equipment	Loan materials	Users' guides	Rent equipment	Rent materials	Purchase equipment	Purchase materials	Purchase supplies	Process materials	Catalog materials	Maintain equipment	Maintain materials	Install hardware	Evaluate materials	Evaluate equipment	Evaluate programs	Evaluate instruction	Evaluate curriculum	Evaluate performance	Evaluate facilities	Copy print	Copy microforms	Copy audiotapes
Newark	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
Oregon	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Parma	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x
Shaker Heights	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						x		x
South Euclid	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x		x
Springfield	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x		x
Troy		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x						x		x
Wooster	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		x						x
Youngstown	x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x		x	x					x	x		x
Crestline	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x								
Hubbard	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Crawford			x											x									
Lake		x			x						x										x		x
Austintown	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Boardman	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Jackson	x	x	x		x	x			x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Shawnee	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Total	32	36	30	13	28	32	30	32	27	26	32	31	18	35	32	20	19	20	18	25	28	4	32

TABLE 26. PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS--SERVICES, PART II

Agency	Copy slides	Copy video	Record audio	Photography	Cinematography	Reprography	Graphics	Television	Large group space	Individual listening	Individual viewing	Small group listening	Small group viewing	Production lab	Consultation	In-service education	Instr. development	Materials selection	Equipment selection	Design hardware system	Simple fact questions	Current awareness	Bibliographies
Akron	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Alliance	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Barberton	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Berea	x	x		x							x				x	x			x		x	x	
Canton	x	x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Cincinnati	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x
Cleveland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x
Cleveland Hts.		x		x											x	x			x				
Columbus	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Dayton									x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x		x
Elyria	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x		x	x		x	x		x	x	
Euclid	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Findlay	x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hamilton			x	x		x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Lakewood	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lorain	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Mansfield												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x
Massillon	x							x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Middletown										x	x	x	x		x	x		x			x	x	x
Mt. Vernon																		x				x	x

TABLE 26, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Copy slides	Copy video	Record audio	Photography	Cinematography	Reprography	Graphics	Television	Large group space	Individual listening	Individual viewing	Small group listening	Small group viewing	Production lab	Consultation	In-service education	Instr. development	Materials selection	Equipment selection	Design hardware system	Simple fact questions	Current awareness	Bibliographies
Newark			x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Oregon	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Parma	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	
Shaker Heights								x			x				x	x		x	x		x	x	x
South Euclid	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Springfield	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Troy							x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x			x	x
Wooster		x	x					x		x	x	x	x		x			x	x		x	x	x
Youngstown			x	x			x	x			x				x	x		x	x		x	x	
Crestline										x	x	x	x		x				x		x	x	
Hubbard	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Crawford																							
Lake	x		x	x	x			x	x				x	x	x	x					x	x	
Austintown	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Boardman	x	x	x	x			x	x x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jackson									x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Shawnee		x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Total	23	22	26	27	7	7	17	25	22	27	29	27	28	22	35	33	22	32	34	17	32	35	23

TABLE 26. PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS--SERVICES, PART III

Agency	Research	Deliver equipment	Delivery materials	Radio broadcast	Television delivery	Total
Akron	x	x	x	x	x	48
Alliance	x	x	x	x	x	50
Barberton		x	x			43
Berea			x			19
Canton		x	x		x	31
Cincinnati	x	x	x			36
Cleveland	x	x	x	x	x	46
Cleveland Hts.		x	x			13
Columbus			x			43
Dayton		x	x			27
Elyria		x	x			33
Euclid		x	x			40
Findlay	x	x	x	x	x	44
Hamilton	x			x	x	34
Lakewood	x	x	x			46
Lorain	x			x	x	45
Mansfield			x			17
Massillon	x	x	x		x	32
Middletown	x		x			19
Mt. Vernon			x			12

TABLE 26, PART III (Continued)

Agency	Research	Deliver equipment	Deliver materials	Radio broadcast	Television delivery	Total
Newark	x	x	x	x	x	43
Oregon	x	x	x		x	44
Parma		x	x		x	35
Shaker Heights	x	x	x		x	29
South Euclid	x	x	x		x	42
Springfield	x	x	x		x	38
Troy		x	x			27
Wooster		x	x		x	30
Youngstown		x	x		x	27
Crestline		x	x			22
Hubbard	x	x	x		x	43
Crawford						2
Lake			x			19
Austintown		x	x		x	45
Boardman	x	x	x			46
Jackson	x	x	x		x	34
Shawnee		x	x		x	43
Total	18	30	35	8	21	1284

TABLE 27. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS--SERVICES, PART I

Agency	Loan equipment	Loan materials	Users' guides	Rent equipment	Rent materials	Purchase equipment	Purchase materials	Purchase supplies	Process materials	Catalog materials	Maintain equipment	Maintain materials	Install hardware	Evaluate materials	Evaluate equipment	Evaluate programs	Evaluate instruction	Evaluate curriculum	Evaluate performance	Evaluate facilities
Akron--Library	x				x						x									
Akron--Law Library	x	x						x		x	x	x								
Bowling Green--Audio								x		x		x		x		x	x			x
Bowling Green--Curriculum		x	x					x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x		
Bowling Green--IMC	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
Bowling Green--Firelands	x	x	x		x				x	x	x	x								
Capital	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Cincinnati--CRC	x	x	x		x				x	x	x	x		x	x	x				
Cincinnati--FRC	x		x								x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cincinnati--Raymond Walters	x	x	x		x						x	x								
Cleveland--Library			x		x					x		x		x						
Cuyahoga Community	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Dayton--Media Center	x	x	x							x	x				x					
Dayton--CMC		x	x																	
Dayton--Library										x	x	x								
Defiance	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		
Denison	x	x	x	x	x				x		x	x	x		x					
Dyke	x	x	x		x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Kent--AVS	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x
Malone	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					

TABLE 27, PART I (Continued)

Agency	Loan equipment	Loan materials	Users' guides	Rent equipment	Rent materials	Purchase equipment	Purchase materials	Purchase supplies	Process materials	Catalog materials	Maintain equipment	Maintain materials	Install hardware	Evaluate materials	Evaluate equipment	Evaluate programs	Evaluate instruction	Evaluate curriculum	Evaluate performance	Evaluate facilities
Miami--Hamilton	x	x			x				x	x	x	x		x	x					
Miami--Middletown		x	x		x				x	x		x		x	x	x	x			
Mount Union	x	x																		
Notre Dame		x	x						x	x	x	x								
Ohio Dominican	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x
Ohio State--Pharmacy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Ohio State--Photography		x			x				x											
Ohio State--Listening Center	x	x	x		x					x	x	x	x	x	x					x
Ohio State--Medical	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Ohio State--Extension	x	x												x		x	x		x	x
Ohio State--Teaching Aids	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x
Ohio State--West Campus		x	x						x			x		x		x				
Ohio University--EMC	x	x	x						x	x	x	x		x	x					
Ohio University--LRC	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Ohio University--Chillicothe					x					x	x	x								
Otterbein	x	x									x	x		x	x		x		x	x
Owens Technical	x	x	x		x				x	x	x	x								
St. Mary's	x	x	x							x	x	x								
Toledo--TMC	x	x		x	x						x			x	x	x	x			x
Medical--Toledo	x					x		x			x		x		x	x				x

TABLE 27, PART I (Continued)

Agency	Loan equipment	Loan materials	Users' guides	Rent equipment	Rent materials	Purchase equipment	Purchase materials	Purchase supplies	Process materials	Catalog materials	Maintain equipment	Maintain materials	Install hardware	Evaluate materials	Evaluate equipment	Evaluate programs	Evaluate instruction	Evaluate curriculum	Evaluate performance	Evaluate facilities
Urbana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x
Wright State--Library	x	x	x		x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x					
Wittenberg	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x
Total	33	36	27	8	25	14	14	12	27	27	34	32	17	28	26	14	14	6	6	15

TABLE 27. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS--SERVICES, PART II

Agency	Copy print	Copy microforms	Copy audiotapes	Copy slides	Copy video	Record audio	Photography	Cinematography	Reprography	Graphics	Television	Large group space	Individual listening	Individual viewing	Small group listening	Small group viewing	Production lab	Consultation	In-service education	Instr. development
Akron--Library				x		x	x	x			x	x		x		x		x	x	
Akron--Law Library	x	x	x										x	x						
Bowling Green--Audio			x			x							x		x			x		x
Bowling Green--Curriculum												x								
Bowling Green--IMC	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bowling Green--Firelands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Capital	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cincinnati--CRC		x				x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cincinnati--FRC			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cincinnati--Raymond Walters	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x		x		
Cleveland--Library	x											x	x	x	x	x		x		
Cuyahoga Community College			x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Dayton--Media Center											x					x				
Dayton--CMC														x						
Dayton--Library	x	x										x			x					
Defiance	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x									
Denison	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		
Dyke	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x
Kent--AVS	x		x	x		x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Malone			x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

TABLE 27, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Copy print	Copy microforms	Copy audiotapes	Copy slides	Copy video	Record audio	Photography	Cinematography	Reprography	Graphics	Television	Large group space	Individual listening	Individual viewing	Small group listening	Small group viewing	Production lab	Consultation	In-service education	Instr. development
Miami--Hamilton	x											x	x	x	x	x				
Miami--Middletown	x												x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Mount Union												x	x	x	x	x	x			
Notre Dame	x												x	x	x	x	x			x
Ohio Dominican	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ohio State--Pharmacy	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Ohio State--Photography				x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ohio State--Listening Center			x			x						x	x	x	x	x		x		
Ohio State--Medical	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ohio State--Extension						x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Ohio State--Teaching Aids				x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Ohio State--West Campus	x		x									x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Ohio University--EMC	x											x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Ohio University--LRC			x	x		x	x			x		x		x		x		x		x
Ohio University--Chillicothe	x	x			x								x	x	x	x				
Otterbein	x		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Owens Technical	x		x		x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x				
St. Mary's	x											x	x	x	x	x				
Toledo--TMC			x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Medical--Toledo	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

TABLE 27, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Copy print	Copy microforms	Copy audiotapes	Copy slides	Copy video	Record audio	Photography	Cinematography	Reprography	Graphics	Television	Large group space	Individual listening	Individual viewing	Small group listening	Small group viewing	Production lab	Consultation	In-service education	Instr. development
Urbana			x	x		x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wright State--Library				x		x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x		
Wittenberg	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Total	24	7	25	24	16	28	27	14	12	21	24	31	36	37	37	38	18	31	22	23

TABLE 27. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS--SERVICES, PART III

Agency	Materials selection	Equipment selection	Design hardware	Simple fact questions	Current awareness	Bibliographies	Research	Deliver equipment	Deliver materials	Radio broadcast	Television delivery	Total
Akron--Library		x		x	x			x	x		x	19
Akron--Law Library				x	x	x						14
Bowling Green--Audio	x	x		x	x	x						18
Bowling Green--Curriculum	x			x	x	x						14
Bowling Green--IMC	x	x	x	x	x			x				34
Bowling Green--Firelands	x	x		x	x	x		x	x			34
Capital	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	46
Cincinnati--CRC	x	x		x	x	x						31
Cincinnati--FRC	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	37
Cincinnati--Raymond Walters	x	x		x		x	x	x	x			27
Cleveland--Library	x			x	x	x			x			17
Cuyahoga Community	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	41
Dayton--Media Center				x	x	x		x				11
Dayton--CMC	x			x	x	x						7
Dayton--Library	x	x		x		x			x			12
Defiance		x		x	x	x		x	x			38
Denison		x	x	x	x			x	x	x		32
Dyke	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			36
Kent--AVS	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			40
Malone		x		x	x			x	x	x		34

TABLE 27, PART III (Continued)

Agency	Materials selection	Equipment selection	Design hardware	Simple fact questions	Current awareness	Bibliographies	Research	Deliver equipment	Deliver materials	Radio broadcast	Television delivery	Total
Miami--Hamilton				x	x	x	x	x	x			21
Miami--Middletown	x	x		x	x	x	x		x			25
Mount Union					x							9
Notre Dame	x	x		x	x		x		x			19
Ohio Dominican	x	x	x	x	x			x			x	37
Ohio State--Pharmacy	x	x	x	x	x		x				x	40
Ohio State--Photography				x					x			19
Ohio State--Listening Center	x	x	x	x	x	x						25
Ohio State--Medical	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	43
Ohio State--Extension	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	27
Ohio State--Teaching Aids	x	x	x	x							x	32
Ohio State--West Campus	x	x		x	x	x						20
Ohio University--EMC				x								19
Ohio University--LRC	x	x	x		x			x	x			32
Ohio University--Chillicothe	x	x		x	x							15
Otterbein												23
Owens Technical				x	x	x		x	x			24
St. Mary's				x		x						14
Toledo--TMC	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	33
Medical--Toledo	x	x	x	x				x			x	27

TABLE 27, PART III (Continued)

Agency	Materials selection	Equipment selection	Design hardware	Simple fact questions	Current awareness	Bibliographies	Research	Deliver equipment	Deliver materials	Radio broadcast	Television delivery	Total
Urbana	x	x		x	x		x	x	x		x	40
Wright State--Library	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			31
Wittenberg	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	45
Total	30	31	18	40	35	22	11	23	24	4	14	1162

TABLE 28. SERVICES--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES, PART I

Agency	Loan equipment	Loan materials	Users' guides	Rent equipment	Rent materials	Purchase equipment	Purchase materials	Purchase supplies	Process materials	Catalog materials	Maintain equipment	Maintain materials	Install hardware	Evaluate materials
Area Film Libraries	12	23	14	1	8	11	11	9	3	5	6	6	0	13
Television	1	2	5		1	5	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Government	3	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Multicounty Cooperatives	6	5	1	1	5	1	2	0	1	0	2	3	0	3
Public Libraries	15	40	21	3	20	1	2	2	11	13	8	15	0	10
Public School Districts	32	36	30	13	28	32	30	32	27	26	32	31	18	35
Post-Secondary	33	36	27	8	25	14	14	12	27	27	34	32	17	28
Total	102	147	98	26	87	65	61	57	69	72	84	87	35	91

TABLE 28. SERVICES--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES, PART II

Agency	Evaluate equipment	Evaluate programs	Evaluate instruction	Evaluate curriculum	Evaluate performance	Evaluate facilities	Copy print	Copy microforms	Copy audiotapes	Copy slides	Copy video	Record audio	Photography	Cinematography
Area Film Libraries	10	3	5	9	4	5	7	2	7	4	2	2	2	0
Television	3	5	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
Multicounty Cooperatives	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	1
Public Libraries	6	6	2	0	3	3	25	5	6	2	1	1	2	0
Public School Districts	32	20	19	20	18	25	28	4	32	23	22	26	27	7
Post-Secondary	26	14	14	6	6	15	24	7	25	24	16	28	27	14
Total	81	51	44	36	33	52	88	19	71	55	43	58	60	23

TABLE 28. SERVICES--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES, PART III

	Reprography	Graphics	Television	Large group space	Individual listening	Individual viewing	Small group listening	Small group viewing	Production lab	Consultation	In-service education	Instr. development	Materials selection	Equipment selection
Area Film Libraries	0	3	1	4	6	8	5	8	1	16	13	7	16	9
Television	0	0	6	4	1	1	1	3	0	7	6	4	4	6
Government	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	0	3	4	1	5	4
Multicounty Cooperatives	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	5	6	1	4	4
Public Libraries	2	2	1	18	23	9	12	21	2	8	5	1	8	4
Public School Districts	7	17	25	22	27	29	27	28	22	35	33	22	32	34
Post-Secondary	12	21	24	31	36	37	37	38	18	31	22	23	30	31
Total	22	45	58	81	96	85	84	102	43	105	89	59	99	92

TABLE 28. SERVICES--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES, PART IV

Agency	Design hardware	Simple fact questions	Current awareness	Bibliographies	Research	Deliver equipment	Deliver materials	Radio braodcast	Television delivery	Total
Area Film Libraries	2	13	14	3	2	11	17	1	0	345
Television	5	6	5	1	2	0	4	0	7	105
Government	1	4	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	68
Multicounty Cooperatives	0	5	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	85
Public Libraries	1	35	22	15	3	5	8	7	1	436
Public School Districts	17	32	35	23	18	30	35	8	21	1284
Post-Secondary	18	40	35	22	11	23	24	4	14	1162
Total	44	135	119	66	37	70	93	22	44	3485

TABLE 29. AREA FILM LIBRARIES--CIRCULATION, PART I

Agency	Pictorial	3-Dimension	16mm	8mm	Filmstrips	Slides	Slide/Tapes	Overheads
Butler County			12250		50			
Clermont County	30		2000			10		
Delaware County			3481	2				
East Central--North			8631					
East Central--South								
Franklin County	507		6542		2012			
Gallipolis			3500		200			
Hamilton County	34	19	15865	337	2364			34
Medina County			20734					
Licking County	3271	657	4015	390	2180	95		169
Lorain County		50	39000	25				
Metropolitan Cleveland			7613					
Montgomery County			46172					
Northeastern Ohio		80	34067					
Northwest Ohio			5015					
Portsmouth	35		3397	1632	2722	1305		20
Sandusky	50	3	12953	123	3650	50	20	10
Satellite 5			9261					
Southeastern Ohio			9094		134	10		
Summit County			3585		300			
Tri-County			13000					
Warren County			10000					100
Wilmington			8000				40	100
Total	3927	809	278175	2509	13612	1470	60	433

TABLE 29. AREA FILM LIBRARIES--CIRCULATION, PART II

Agency	Audiodiscs	Audiotapes	Videotapes	Kits	Total
Butler County			4		12304
Clermont County					2040
Delaware County					3483
East Central--North					8631
East Central--South					
Franklin County					9061
Gallipolis					3700
Hamilton County	506	17		51	19227
Medina County					20734
Licking County		97	57	310	11241
Lorain County				10	39085
Metropolitan Cleveland			33		7646
Montgomery County					46172
Northeastern Ohio					34147
Northwest Ohio			15	3	5033
Portsmouth	74	62	5		9252
Sandusky			1110		17969
Satellite 5					9261
Southeastern Ohio					9238
Summit County					3885
Tri-County					13000
Warren County					10100
Wilmington					8140
Total	580	176	1224	374	303349

TABLE 30. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION CORPORATIONS--CIRCULATION

Agency	16mm	Videotapes	Total
Central Ohio			
Metropolitan Cleveland		7200	7200
Southeastern Ohio			
Greater Cincinnati		50	50
Greater Toledo	1	15	16
Northeastern Ohio		1500	1500
Northwest Ohio			
Total	1	8765	8766

TABLE 31. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES--CIRCULATION

Agency	16mm	Slides	Slide/Tapes	Videotapes	Total
Aging					
Fire Marshall	2400	10	10		2420
Health					
Health Education					
Mental Health	9721				9721
Natural Resources	2823				2823
Rehabilitation	300			25	325
Space	16577				16577
Total	31821	10	10	25	31866

TABLE 32. MULTICOUNTY INTERLIBRARY COOPERATIVES--CIRCULATION

Agency	16mm	8mm	Filmstrips	Audiodiscs	Pictorial	Total
COIN						
NOLA		5599		39000		44599
NORWELD	2900	11400				14300
OVAL	151		32			183
SOLO	2542		655	1177	51	4425
SWORL						
WORLDS		6194				6194
Total	5593	23193	687	40177	51	69701

TABLE 33. PUBLIC LIBRARIES--CIRCULATION, PART I

Agency	Pictorial	3-Dimension	16mm	8mm	Filmstrips	Slides	Slide/Tapes	Overheads
Akron	101	57	17187	1216	1777			
Barberton		57	2923	2964	42			
Bellefontaine			40	30				
Bexley			10038					
Bowling Green			4178	2621	1073			
Canton			9691	3809	881	168		
Celina	100		2578	700				
Chardon	59		70	740		150		
Cincinnati			39326	9076	2400	27655		
Cleveland			19859		103	38		6
Cuyahoga			22404	244	6023	12663		
Columbus	9300		23753		776	59		
Dayton	2415		38315	36519	4509	73336		
Delaware								
East Liverpool								
Elyria		12						
Findlay	853		1794	1141	336	2072		
Gallipolis								
Grandview Heights	3600		29103					
Grove City	1114		6048	3394	1024			
Hamilton			1147	768	129			
Kent	2315		1914	342			2	
Lima			9787	4621	1100	13729		
Lorain			3041	2239	69	4818		
Louisville	1367		808	294	58	5		

TABLE 33, PART I (Continued)

Agency	Pictorial	3-Dimension	16mm	8mm	Filmstrips	Slides	Slide/Tapes	Overheads
Martin's Ferry								
Massillon			3450	932	95			
New Philadelphia	169		3435	597	71			
North Baltimore	1297	129	1211	423	5501	240		
Piqua			2350			4		22
Portsmouth	39		1131	100	200			
Ravenna			919	953	251			
Sandusky	290		2423	791	33			
Sprinfield	744		7718	3828		140		
Steubenville	525		2395		97			
Tiffin	1332	61	1844	370	393			
Toledo			30837	2406				
Urbana			534	352				
Versailles								
Wellington		320	24	148				
Westerville			30679					
Wooster								
Xenia	150	300	1102	1549				
Total	25770	936	334056	83167	26941	135077	2	38

TABLE 33. PUBLIC LIBRARIES--CIRCULATION, PART II

Agency	Audiodiscs	Audiotapes	Videotapes	Kits	Total
Akron	63458				83796
Barberton	4253	4253			14492
Bellefontaine					70
Bexley					10038
Bowling Green	27691	615			36178
Canton	34122	2252			50923
Celina	10000				13378
Chardon	12000	30			13049
Cincinnati	67495	5362			151314
Cleveland					20006
Cuyahoga	42646	42646			126626
Columbus		26720	576		61184
Dayton	216307	43514			414915
Delaware	1600				1600
East Liverpool					
Elyria					12
Findlay	13310	1025			20531
Gallipolis					
Grandview Hts.	23916	1903			58522
Grove City	8319	515			20414
Hamilton	6020	526			8590
Kent	6729				11302
Lima	20664				49901
Lorain	18920				29087
Louisville	6852	117			9501

TABLE 33, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Audiodiscs	Audiotapes	Videotapes	Kits	Total
Martin's Ferry	1161	72			1233
Massillon	7000	3031			14508
New Philadelphia					4272
North Baltimore	17763			160	26724
Piqua	8856	73			11305
Portsmouth	920				2390
Ravenna	2816				4939
Sandusky	3318	217			7072
Springfield	14013	5753			32196
Steubenville			640		3657
Tiffin	1777	319			6096
Toledo	69066				102309
Urbana	1170				2056
Versailles	1183				1183
Wellington	1986				2478
Westerville					30679
Wooster					
Xenia	6850				9951
Total	722181	138943	1216	160	1468477

TABLE 34. PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS--CIRCULATION, PART I

Agency	Pictorial	3-Dimension	16mm	8mm	Filmstrips	Slides	Slide/Tapes	Overheads
Akron			20000	700	5000	200	75	700
Alliance	864	6249	1084	172	4844	652		502
Barberton	200	48	1500	48		15		200
Berea		30	3717					
Canton	6		82500	30	3750	30	35	
Cincinnati			39181	514	8242	153		
Cleveland			45370					
Cleveland Heights			5400					
Columbus			14					
Dayton			26263					
Elyria	25	65		25	200			35
Euclid	1311		69889			5798		7574
Findlay								
Hamilton			3550					
Lakewood	20	5	1200		1350	10		25
Lorain								
Mansfield								
Massillon			5002		691			
Middletown	24	25	5543		500	25		
Mt. Vernon			35	52	1437	12		
Newark	948	136	60	400	9000	50		300
Oregon								
Parma			14000					
Shaker Heights			4732		81			
South Euclid			2326	24	642			

TABLE 34, PART I (Continued)

Agency	Pictorial	3-Dimension	16mm	8mm	Filmstrips	Slides	Slide/Tapes	Overheads
Springfield	300	6	11700	100	3100	50		40
Troy								
Wooster			180		235	12		309
Youngstown								
Crestline	8	6			500	10	3	10
Hubbard	2100				50000	1500		20000
Crawford			2100					
Lake	50	4	3540	238	246	118	135	10
Austintown								
Boardman			927		1167			
Jackson	179		4522	181	5137	6700		2028
Shawnee		50	2500	500	5000	100		
Total	6035	6624	356835	2984	101122	15435	248	31733

TABLE 34. PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS--CIRCULATION, PART II

Agency	Audiodiscs	Audiotapes	Videotapes	Kits	Total
Akron	750	4000	125		31550
Alliance	713	4213	516		19809
Barberton	200	75	150	500	2936
Berea					3747
Canton				10	86361
Cincinnati	2878	90			51058
Cleveland					45370
Cleveland Heights					5400
Columbus	5			11	30
Dayton					26263
Elyria	25		50	25	450
Euclid		100	50	75	84797
Findlay					
Hamilton					3550
Lakewood				15	2625
Lorain					
Mansfield					
Massillon		108		147	5948
Middletown	204			80	6401
Mt. Vernon	200	53		4	1793
Newark	700	1000	100	2100	14794
Oregon					
Parma					14000
Shaker Heights		85		115	5013
South Euclid			218	9	3219

TABLE 34, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Audiodiscs	Audiotapes	Videotapes	Kits	Total
Springfield			200	1000	16496
Troy					
Wooster	137	24		333	1230
Youngstown					
Crestline	170	125		250	1082
Hubbard		4500	5000	15000	98100
Crawford					2100
Lake	10				4351
Austintown					
Boardman					2094
Jackson	3035	2714	584	734	25814
Shawnee	500	300	300	100	9350
Total	9527	17387	7293	20508	575731

TABLE 35. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS--CIRCULATION, PART I

Agency	Pictorial	3-Dimension	16mm	8mm	Filmstrips	Slides	Slide/Tapes	Overheads
Akron--Library								
Akron--Law Library			1					
Bowling Green--Audio								
Bowling Green--Curriculum	13700	767				75		50
Bowling Green--IMC			5559					
Bowling Green--Firelands								
Capital	320		40		1000		20	
Cincinnati--CRC	531	575		18	446		3	123
Cincinnati--FRC		3						
Cincinnati--Raymond Walters								
Cleveland--Library	6	9	1300	571	28	7		
Cuyahoga Community			2612					
Dayton--Media Center								
Dayton--CMC	940	157		30	1000	50		
Dayton--Library						20		
Defiance	37	62		47	1291	51		37
Denison						20	500	50
Dyke								
Kent--AVS			57597					
Malone	15	3	2877	35	156	20		30
Miami--Hamilton	97				225	80		
Miami--Middletown	101	33			696	36		39
Mount Union								
Notre Dame								10
Ohio Dominican			30	28	174	321		6

TABLE 35, PART I (Continued)

Agency	Pictorial	3-Dimension	16mm	8mm	Filmstrips	Slides	Slide/Tapes	Overheads
Ohio State--Pharmacy								
Ohio State--Photography			1000			2000		
Ohio State--Listening Center								
Ohio State--Medical			500	50	50	600		600
Ohio State--Extension			600			200		
Ohio State--Teaching Aids			8000					
Ohio State--West Campus	135	1		2348	2740	2052	12564	27
Ohio University--EMC	3512	444				709	2	207
Ohio University--LRC			2400					
Ohio University--Chillicothe			50	20		4000		
Otterbein								
Owens Technical			83	278				
St. Mary's			4		50	12		
Toledo--TMC			678			6978	450	950
Medical--Toledo								
Urbana								
Wright State--Library	3600	12600						
Wittenberg			1378					
Total	22994	14660	84709	3425	7856	17231	13539	2129

TABLE 35. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS--CIRCULATION, PART II

Agency	Audiodiscs	Audiotapes	Videotapes	Kits	Total
Akron--Library					
Akron--Law Library		2175			2176
Bowling Green--Audio	6231	2896			9127
Bowling Green--Curriculum				1620	16212
Bowling Green--IMC					5559
Bowling Green--Firelands					
Capital		100	160	6	1646
Cincinnati--CRC	44	31		606	2377
Cincinnati--FRC					3
Cincinnati--Raymond Walters					
Cleveland--Library	6161	3230	30	10	11352
Cuyahoga Community					2612
Dayton--Media Center					
Dayton--CMC					2177
Dayton--Library					20
Defiance	365	111		7	2008
Denison	2727		15		3312
Dyke					
Kent--AVS					57597
Malone		100	20		3262
Miami--Hamilton					402
Miami--Middletown	2120	912		51	3988
Mount Union					
Notre Dame		300		75	385
Ohio Dominican				1021	1580

TABLE 35, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Audiodiscs	Audiotapes	Videotapes	Kit	Total
Ohio State--Pharmacy					
Ohio State--Photography					3000
Ohio State--Listening Center		378741	1215		379956
Ohio State--Medical			24000		25800
Ohio State--Extension			24		824
Ohio State--Teaching Aids					8000
Ohio State--West Campus		96575	35458	38	151938
Ohio University--EMC	237	98		487	5696
Ohio University--LRC				75	2475
Ohio University--Chillicothe		3500		100	7670
Otterbein					
Owens Technical	330	888	45	2474	4098
St. Mary's					66
Toledo--TMC					9056
Medical--Toledo					
Urbana					
Wright State--Library				8200	24400
Wittenberg	10368				11746
Total	28583	489657	60967	14770	760520

TABLE 36. CIRCULATION--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES, PART I

Agency	Pic-torial	3-D	16mm	8mm	Film-strip	Slide	Slide Tape	Over-head	Audio Disc	Audio Tape
Area Film Libraries	3927	809	278175	2509	13612	1470	60	433	580	176
Television			1							
Government			31821			10	10			
Multicounty Cooperatives	51		5593	23193	687				40177	
Public Libraries	25770	936	334056	83167	26941	135077	2	28	722181	138943
Public School Districts	6035	6624	356835	2984	101122	15435	248	31733	9527	17387
Post-Secondary	22994	14660	84709	3425	7856	17231	13539	2129	28583	489657
Total	58777	23029	1091190	115278	150218	169223	13859	34323	801048	646163

TABLE 36. CIRCULATION--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES, PART II

Agency	Video	Kit	Total
Area Film Libraries	1224	374	303349
Television	8765		8766
Government	25		31866
Multicounty Cooperatives			69701
Public Libraries	1216	160	1468477
Public School Districts	7293	20508	575731
Post-Secondary	60967	14770	760520
Total	79490	35812	3218410

TABLE 37. AREA FILM LIBRARIES--UTILIZATION, PART I

Agency	Pictorial	3-Dimension	16mm	8mm	Filmstrips	Slides	Slide/Tapes	Overheads
Butler County			750000		8500			
Clermont County	700		60000			50		
Delaware County			140000					
East Central--North								
East Central--South								
Franklin County	19000		240000		65000			
Gallipolis								
Hamilton County								
Medina County			622020					
Licking County	10000		120000	15000				
Lorain County								
Metropolitan Cleveland			350000					
Montgomery County			793000					
Northeastern Ohio	1600		77966					
Northwest Ohio								
Portsmouth								
Sandusky	1250	175	1000000	3200	135000	1250	1000	500
Satellite 5			555660					
Southeastern Ohio			364036		1500	200		
Summit County			313675		26250			
Tri-County			325000					
Warren County			36000					5000
Wilmington			9200			9200		
Total	32550	175	5756557	18200	236250	10700	1000	5500

TABLE 37. AREA FILM LIBRARIES--UTILIZATION, PART II

Agency	Audiodiscs	Audiotapes	Videotapes	Kits	Total
Butler County			300		758800
Clermont County					60750
Delaware County					140000
East Central Ohio--North					
East Central Ohio--South					
Franklin County					324000
Gallipolis					
Hamilton County					
Medina County					622020
Licking County					145000
Lorain County					
Metropolitan Cleveland			1000		351000
Montgomery County					793000
Northeastern Ohio					79566
Northwest Ohio					
Portsmouth					
Sandusky	8500			30200	1181075
Satellite 5					555660
Southeastern Ohio					365736
Summit County					339925
Tri-County					325000
Warren County					41000
Wilmington					18400
Total	8500		1300	30200	6100932

TABLE 38. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION CORPORATIONS--UTILIZATION

Agency	16mm	Videotapes	Total
Central Ohio			
Metropolitan Cleveland		305000	305000
Southeastern Ohio		100000	100000
Greater Cincinnati		190000	190000
Greater Toledo	60	450	510
Northeastern Ohio		1500	1500
Northwest Ohio		101120	101120
Total	60	698070	698130

TABLE 39. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES--UTILIZATION

Agency	16mm	Slides	Slide/Tapes	Videotapes	Total
Aging					
Fire Marshall	161600	200	200		162000
Health	100000				100000
Health Education					
Mental Health	526518				526518
Natural Resources	84690				84690
Rehabilitation	1500			800	2300
Space	2500000				2500000
Total	3374308	200	200	800	3375508

TABLE 40. MULTICOUNTY INTERLIBRARY COOPERATIVES--UTILIZATION

Agency	16mm	8mm	Filmstrips	Total
COIN				
NOLA		13465		13465
NORWELD	108000	35000		143000
OVAL	9262		209	9471
SOLO	178931		25616	204547
SWORL				
WORLDS		53000		53000
Total	296193	101465	25825	423483

TABLE 41. PUBLIC LIBRARIES--UTILIZATION, PART I

Agency	Pictorial	3-Dimension	16mm	8mm	Filmstrips	Slides	Slide/Tapes
Akron			1082431	16246	84761		
Barberton		55	99871	741	38		
Bellefontaine			125000	120000			
Bexley			723687				
Bowling Green							
Canton			590044	34489	27074	6808	
Celina			2578	700			
Chardon	59		3000	2100		450	
Cincinnati			3040000				
Cleveland			500000		3000	600	
Cuyahoga			1020470		48909		
Columbus	5000		1097868		36657	2655	
Dayton	84525		1395386	146076	157815	733360	
Delaware							
East Liverpool							
Elyria							
Findlay	1700		84150	11000	7000	10000	
Gallipolis							
Grandview Heights	3243		2020679				
Grove City			436007		32175		
Hamilton			61314	23040	3827		
Kent			66394				
Lima			695519	34351	51866	25000	
Lorain			229599	27103	2724	720	
Lousiville	41367		79860		3448	690	

TABLE 41, PART I (Continued)

Agency	Pictorial	3-Dimension	16mm	8mm	Filmstrips	Slides	Slide/Tapes
Martin's Ferry			47723		3000		
Massillon			369393				
New Philadelphia	234		163834	3049		90	
North Baltimore	14940	258	35844	2538	27941	2400	
Piqua			244511		40		110
Portsmouth			77105	1172			
Ravenna			57040		11645		
Sandusky	725		194977	2370	1830		
Springfield			590532		25404	17256	
Steubenville			206248				
Tiffin			149598	4004	12319		
Toledo			1305201				
Urbana							
Versailles							
Wellington		200	350	750		200	
Westerville			2086902				
Wooster							
Xenia			29663	6196	90		
Total	151793	503	18912778	435925	541563	800229	110

TABLE 41. PUBLIC LIBRARIES--UTILIZATION, PART II

Agency	Overheads	Audiodiscs	Audiotapes	Videotapes	Kits	Total
Akron		3673				1187111
Barberton		2834				103539
Bellefontaine						245000
Bexley						723687
Bowling Green						
Canton		34122	2252			694789
Celina						3278
Chardon		12000				17609
Cincinnati						3040000
Cleveland	100					503700
Cuyahoga						1069379
Columbus			53440	2500		1198120
Dayton		432614	87028			3036804
Delaware		1600				1600
East Liverpool						
Elyria						
Findlay		20000				133850
Gallipolis						
Grandview Heights		59000	5000			2087922
Grove City						468182
Hamilton		6020	526			94727
Kent						66394
Lima		20664				827400
Lorain						260146
Louisville			3310			128675

TABLE 41, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Overheads	Audiodiscs	Audiotapes	Videotapes	Kits	Total
Martin's Ferry		5000	300		500	56523
Massillon						369393
New Philadelphia			123			167330
North Baltimore		35000				118921
Piqua		6500	55			251216
Portsmouth						78277
Ravenna						68685
Sandusky		4100	330			204332
Springfield						633192
Steubenville						206248
Tiffin						165921
Toledo						1305201
Urbana						
Versailles		1183				1183
Wellington		1000				2500
Westerville						2086902
Wooster						
Xenia		6800				42749
Total	100	652110	152364	2500	500	21650485

TABLE 42. PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS--UTILIZATION, PART I

Agency	Pictorial	3-Dimension	16mm	8mm	Filmstrips	Slides	Slide/Tapes
Akron			500000	17500	125000	5000	1875
Alliance	25920	187470	32520	5160	145320	19560	
Barberton	6000	14040	45000	1440	24000	450	
Berea		1500	185850				
Canton							
Cincinnati			1175400	15420	247260	4590	
Cleveland							
Cleveland Heights			135000				
Columbus							
Dayton			78000				
Elyria	800	1000		300	12000		
Euclid	26220		1397780			115960	
Findlay							
Hamilton							
Lakewood	600	100	98250		40000	300	
Lorain							
Mansfield							
Massillon							
Middletown	480	500	13000	6000			500
Mt. Vernon							
Newark	3900	3140	3000	5000	9000	1000	
Oregon							
Parma			1200000				
Shaker Heights							
South Euclid			133745	1104	14766		

TABLE 42, PART I (Continued)

Agency	Pictorial	3-Dimension	16mm	8mm	Filmstrips	Slides	Slide/Tapes
Springfield	11000	150	409500	3500	108500	1000	
Troy							
Wooster							
Youngstown							
Crestline	160	125			13000	300	90
Hubbard	42000				1500000	45000	
Crawford			52500				
Lake	1360	240	283200	16660	19680	5450	
Austintown							
Boardman	9490	11620	6400	890	6400	2527	
Jackson							
Shawnee		1250	62500	12500		2500	
Total	127930	221135	5811645	85474	2264926	203637	2465

TABLE 42. PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS--UTILIZATION, PART II

Agency	Overheads	Audiodiscs	Audiotapes	Videotapes	Kits	Total
Akron	125000	22500	100000	3125		900000
Alliance	15060	21390	126390	15480		594270
Barberton	6000	6000	2250	4500	15000	124680
Berea						187350
Canton						
Cincinnati		82040	2700			1527410
Cleveland						
Cleveland Heights						135000
Columbus						
Dayton						78000
Elyria			100	500	300	15000
Euclid	15148		2000	1000		1558108
Findlay						
Hamilton						
Lakewood	625				450	140325
Lorain						
Mansfield						
Massillon						
Middletown		4000			1600	26080
Mt. Vernon						
Newark	1000	3000	5000	3000	5000	42040
Oregon						
Parma						1200000
Shaker Heights						
South Euclid				5014	207	154836

TABLE 42, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Overheads	Audiodiscs	Audiotapes	Videotapes	Kits	Total
Springfield				5000	25000	563650
Troy						
Wooster						
Youngstown						
Crestline	300	4750	3450		7500	29675
Hubbard	600000			150000	45000	2382000
Crawford						52500
Lake	2000		400			328990
Austintown						
Boardman	6400	6400	6400	3200	3200	62927
Jackson						
Shawnee		12500	7500	7500	2500	108750
Total	771533	162580	256190	198319	105757	10211591

TABLE 43. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS--UTILIZATION, PART I

Agency	Pictorial	3-Dimension	16mm	8mm	Filmstrips	Slides	Slide/ Tapes
Akron--Library							
Akron--Law Library			1				
Bowling Green--Audio							
Bowling Green--CRC	11600	6500				500	
Bowling Green--IMC			5559				
Bowling Green--Firelands							
Capital	2200	70	50		2600		150
Cincinnati--CRC							
Cincinnati--FRC		30					
Cincinnati--Raymond Walters							
Cleveland--Library	6	20	50000	5500	1000	350	
Cuyahoga Community							
Dayton--Media Center							
Dayton--CMC	1305	202		40		20	
Dayton--Library						85	
Defiance							
Denison			40000				
Dyke							
Kent--AVS			4319775				
Malone	450	70	900	300	900	500	
Miami--Hamilton							
Miami--Middletown							
Mount Union							
Notre Dame							
Ohio Dominican							

TABLE 43, PART I (Continued)

Agency	Pictorial	3-Dimension	16mm	8mm	Filmstrips	Slides	Slide/ Tapes
Ohio State--Pharmacy							
Ohio State--Photography	6000		20000			8000	
Ohio State--Listening Center							
Ohio State--Medical			800				800
Ohio State--Extension			600		200		
Ohio State--Teaching Aids			300000				
Ohio State--West Campus							
Ohio University--EMC							
Ohio University--LRC			114000				
Ohio University--Chillicothe							
Otterbein							
Owens Technical			2075	6950			
St. Mary's			150		800	250	
Toledo--TMC			5000			1000	1000
Medical--Toledo							
Urbana							
Wright State--Library	1600	8500					
Wittenberg							
Total	23161	15392	4858910	12790	5500	10705	1950

TABLE 43. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS--UTILIZATION, PART II

Agency	Overheads	Audiodiscs	Audiotapes	Videotapes	Kits	Total
Akron--Library						
Akron--Law Library			2175			2176
Bowling Green--Audio		72	70			142
Bowling Green--CRC	300				7000	25900
Bowling Green--IMC						5559
Bowling Green--Firelands						
Capital	2400	2600	1800	2000	300	14170
Cincinnati--CRC						
Cincinnati--FRC						30
Cincinnati--Raymond Walters						
Cleveland--Library		6000	3600	500	500	67476
Cuyahoga Community						
Dayton--Media Center						
Dayton--CMC	125	300			550	2542
Dayton--Library		750	879			1714
Defiance						
Denison						40000
Dyke						
Kent--AVS						4319775
Malone	800		500	300	200	4920
Miami--Hamilton						
Miami--Middletown						
Mount Union						
Notre Dame	55		300		230	585
Ohio Dominican						

TABLE 43, PART II (Continued)

Agency	Overheads	Audiodiscs	Audiotapes	Videotapes	Kits	Total
Ohio State--Pharmacy						
Ohio State--Photography						34000
Ohio State--Listening Center			378741	1215		379956
Ohio State--Medical	800		800	800		4000
Ohio State--Extension				1000000		1000800
Ohio State--Teaching Aids						300000
Ohio State--West Campus						
Ohio University--EMC						
Ohio University--LRC			625		3750	118375
Ohio University--Chillicothe						
Otterbein						
Owens Technical		6600	22200	1125	9006400	9045350
St. Mary's						1200
Toledo--TMC	15000					22000
Medical--Toledo						
Urbana						
Wright State--Library					7000	17100
Wittenberg						
Total	19480	16322	411690	1005940	9025930	15407770

TABLE 44. UTILIZATION--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES, PART I

Agency	Pictorial	3-D	16mm	8mm	Film strip	Slide	Slide Tape	Overhead	Audio Disc	Audio Tape
Area Film Libraries	32550	175	5756557	18200	236250	10700	1000	5500	8500	
Television			60							
Government			3374308			200	200			
Multicounty Cooperatives			296193	101465	25825					
Public Libraries	151793	513	18912778	435925	541563	800229	110	100	652110	152364
Public School Districts	127930	221135	5811645	85474	2264926	203637	2465	771533	162580	256190
Post-Secondary	23161	15392	4858910	12790	5500	10705	1950	19480	15722	411690
Total	335434	237215	39010451	653854	3074064	1025471	5725	796613	838912	820244

TABLE 44. UTILIZATION--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES, PART II

Agency	Video	Kit	Total
Area Film Libraries	1300	30200	6100932
Television	698070		698130
Government	800		3375508
Multicounty Cooperatives			423483
Public Libraries	2500	500	21650485
Public School Districts	198319	105757	10211591
Post-Secondary	1005940	9025930	15407170
Total	1906929	9162387	57867299

TABLE 45. AREA FILM LIBRARIES--PERCENT OF USER TYPES

Agency	Individuals	Public Teachers	Private Teachers	College Teachers	School Students	College Students	Youth Groups	Senior Groups	Religious Groups	Civic Groups	Government	Business	Other
Butler County		99		.5								.5	
Clermont County		95	5										
Delaware County		100											
East Central Ohio--North		85	10	2					.5	1	1		.5
East Central Ohio--South	1	98	1										
Franklin County		90	5	1	2	1				1			
Gallipolis		100											
Hamilton County		99.5				.5							
Medina County		95	5										
Licking County		95	5										
Lorain County		91	8	.5							.5		
Metropolitan Cleveland		90	5	5									
Montgomery County		58	40	1						1			
Northeastern Ohio	2	80	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Northwest Ohio		67	25	3		3	1			1			
Portsmouth	.5	95	2	2		.1	.2		.1	.1			
Sandusky		85	10	1		1		1	1	1			
Satellite 5		95	5										
Southeastern Ohio		99	.5	.3						.2			
Summit County		94	5							1			

TABLE 45 (Continued)

Agency	Individuals	Public Teachers	Private Teachers	College Teachers	School Students	College Students	Youth Groups	Senior Groups	Religious Groups	Civic Groups	Government	Business	Other
Tri-County		95	1	1			1		1			1	
Warren County		100											
Wilmington		100											
Average Percentages	.1	91.5	6.5	.92	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.06	.02

TABLE 46. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION CORPORATIONS--PERCENT OF USER TYPES

Agency	Public Teachers	Private Teachers
Central Ohio		
Metropolitan Cleveland	90	10
Southeastern Ohio		
Greater Cincinnati		
Greater Toledo	50	50
Northeastern Ohio		
Northwest Ohio		
Average	70	30

TABLE 47. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES--PERCENT OF USER TYPES

Agency	Individuals	Public Teachers	Private Teachers	College Teachers	School Students	College Students	Youth Groups	Senior Groups	Religious Groups	Civic Groups	Government	Business	Other
Aging				45		5		35	5		10		
Fire Marshall	2	5								5			88
Health		40	10							5	25		20
Health Education													
Mental Health		50				17					2		31
Natural Resources	1	75	1	10				1	1			1	10
Rehabilitation													
Space		40	27	20		5			1	2	1	4	
Average	.5	35	6.33	12.5		4.5		6	1	2	6.33	.83	24.83

TABLE 48. MULTICOUNTY INTERLIBRARY COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS--PERCENT OF USER TYPES

Agency	Individuals	Public Teachers	Private Teachers	College Teachers	School Students	College Students	Youth Groups	Senior Groups	Religious Groups	Civic Groups	Government	Business	Other
COIN													
NOLA													
NORWELD	5	30	5	5		4	1	5	5	5	5		30
OVAL													100
SOLO													100
SWORL	10	20									70		
WORLDS													
Average	3.75	12.5	1.25	1.25		1	.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	18.75		57.5

TABLE 49. PUBLIC LIBRARIES--PERCENT OF USER TYPES

Agency	Individuals	Public Teachers	Private Teachers	College Teachers	School Students	College Students	Youth Groups	Senior Groups	Religious Groups	Civic Groups	Government	Business	Other
Akron	6	49		4			4	4	8	4	13	2	6
Barberton	10	80	3				2	2	2	1			
Bellefontaine		80							20				
Bexley	15	65	5	5	1	5	1	1	1	1			
Bowling Green	15	30	10	15	10			5	5	5	5		
Canton	5	50	12	2		1	10	5	5	1	2	3	4
Celina		90							5	5			
Chardon	4	61							4	6			25
Cincinnati	1	70	10	3			1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cleveland	15	5	35	2	5	3	1	5	2	20	2	5	
Cuyahoga	(			35		)	10	5	10	10		5	25
Columbus	3	(75	)	3		2	3	2	4	1	2	2	
Dayton	15	32	7	10	1	2	2	1	7	10	3	5	5
Delaware		80	10				5		5				
East Liverpool		90						5		5			
Elyria		(		90	)			4	3	3			
Findlay		75	2		1		3	8		7	2	2	
Gallipolis	5	70		5					5	5		5	
Grandview Heights	8	74	6	1		1	2	2	2	3		1	
Grove City	1	70	6	1		1	1		15	5			

TABLE 49 (Continued)

Agency	Individuals	Public Teachers	Private Teachers	College Teachers	School Students	College Students	Youth Groups	Senior Groups	Religious Groups	Civic Groups	Government	Business	Other
Hamilton	1	50	25	1	1		3	2	10	7			
Kent	5	(72	)		1			2	15	5			
Lima	14	60	5	1		1	7	4	4	3		1	
Lorain	10	60	5	5				5	5	10			
Lousiville	5	60	25						5	5			
Martins Ferry	1	70	10						15	4			
Massillon													
New Philadelphia		90					1	1	2	2		4	
North Baltimore	5	40					5		5	5			40
Piqua	8	54	30	1			1		2	2		1	1
Portsmouth	5	60	30	1		1			1	1		1	
Ravenna		70	15					10	5				
Sandusky		90	3					1	3	1		2	
Springfield	1	30	20			2	10	10	15	10		2	
Steubenville	3	65	20	2		1			5	3		1	

TABLE 49 (Continued)

Agency	Individuals	Public Teachers	Private Teachers	College Teachers	School Students	College Students	Youth Groups	Senior Groups	Religious Groups	Civic Groups	Government	Business	Other
Tiffin	2	70	15	5		2			2	2		2	
Toledo	25		10	5		5		5	10	5	5	5	25
Urbana	1	95	1						1	1	1		
Versailles		95								5			
Wellington		50					10	30	5	5			
Westerville	2	70	14	5	.5	1	.5	2.5	3	.5		1	
Wooster													
Xenia	5	25	15	25	10	10				5		5	
Total	4.8	61.4	9.4	2.5	.7	1	2	3.5	5.2	4.2	1	1.3	3

TABLE 50. PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS--PERCENT OF USER TYPES

Agency	Individuals	Public Teachers	Private Teachers	College Teachers	School Students	College Students	Youth Groups	Senior Groups	Religious Groups	Civic Groups	Government	Business	Other
Akron		99	1										
Alliance		100											
Barberton		91	1		5		1	1		1			
Berea		97	2									1	
Canton		95		.5	4					.25		.25	
Cincinnati		100											
Cleveland		95	2	2						1			
Cleveland Heights		80	20										
Columbus		99									1		
Dayton		100											
Elyria													
Euclid	1	60	20	1	2	1	2	3	2	5	2	1	
Findlay													
Hamilton		95	2		2							1	
Lakewood		98	1							1			
Lorain		100											
Mansfield													
Massillon		99											1
Middletown		98	2										
Mt. Vernon		100											

TABLE 50 (Continued)

Agency	Individuals	Public Teachers	Private Teachers	College Teachers	School Students	College Students	Youth Groups	Senior Groups	Religious Groups	Civic Groups	Government	Business	Other
Newark													
Oregon					100								
Parma	.02	90	6	.02	1	.02		.02		.02	1	1	
Shaker Heights	.33	99					.33		.34				
South Euclid		97	3										
Springfield		100											
Troy													
Wooster													
Youngstown	1	86	5	1		1	.5	.5	2	2		1	
Crestline													
Hubbard													
Crawford		99											1
Lake		100											
Austintown		100											
Boardman	7		15		77							1	
Jackson													
Shawnee		80	20										
Total	.25	90	2.5	.25	5.96	.1	.1	.2	.1	.3	.1	.1	.04

TABLE 51. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS--PERCENT OF USER TYPES

Agency	Individuals	Public Teachers	Private Teachers	College Teachers	School Students	College Students	Youth Groups	Senior Groups	Religious Groups	Civic Groups	Government	Business	Other
Akron--Library													
Akron--Law													
Bowling Green--Audio													
Bowling Green--Curriculum													
Bowling Green--IMC				100									
Bowling Green--Firelands				99									1
Capital				90					8	2			
Cincinnati--CRC													
Cincinnati--FRC													
Cincinnati--Raymond Walters				99									1
Cleveland--Library				90		7							3
Cuyahoga Community				100									
Dayton--Media Center				90		10							
Dayton--CMC													
Dayton--Library													
Defiance													
Denison				100									
Dyke													
Kent--AVS	3	(30)		60		10			1			5	
Malone				100									

TABLE 51 (Continued)

Agency	Individuals	Public Teachers	Private Teachers	College Teachers	School Students	College Students	Youth Groups	Senior Groups	Religious Groups	Civic Groups	Government	Business	Other
Miami--Hamilton													
Miami--Middletown													
Mount Union													
Notre Dame													
Ohio Dominican				100									
Ohio State--Pharmacy													
Ohio State--Photography	5	5		25		25					5	5	50
Ohio State--Listening													
Ohio State--Medical				10		10							
Ohio State--Extension													
Ohio State--Teaching Aids				95									5
Ohio State--West Campus													
Ohio University--EMC													
Ohio University--LRC		.5		98		.5			.5	.5			
Ohio University--Chillicothe													

TABLE 51 (Continued)

Agency	Individuals	Public Teachers	Private Teachers	College Teachers	School Students	College Students	Youth Groups	Senior Groups	Religious Groups	Civic Groups	Government	Business	Other
Otterbein													
Owens Technical				100									
St. Mary's				75					25				
Toledo--TMC				100									
Medical--Toledo													
Urbana													
Wright State--Library	3	3	1	93									
Wittenberg	1	1	.5	70					25	.5	2		
Total	.8	2	.3	86.3		3.3			3	.3	.5	.5	3

TABLE 52. PERCENT OF USER TYPES--ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES

Agency	Individuals	Public Teachers	Private Teachers	College Teachers	School Students	College Students	Youth Groups	Senior Groups	Religious Groups	Civic Groups	Government	Business	Other
Area Film Libraries	.1	91.5	6.5	1.0	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1		
Television		70.0	30.0										
Government	.5	35.0	6.33	12.5		4.5		6.0	1.0	2.0	6.33	.83	24.83
Multicounty Cooperatives	3.75	12.5	1.25	1.25		1.0	.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	18.75		57.5
Public Libraries	4.8	61.4	9.4	2.5	.7	1.0	2.0	3.5	5.2	4.2	1.0	1.3	3.0
Public School Districts	.25	90.0	2.5	.25	6.0	.1	.1	.2	.1	.3	.1	.1	
Post-Secondary	.8	2.0	.3	86.3		3.3			3.0	.3	.5	.5	3.0
Total	1.44	51.87	8.02	14.74	.98	1.42	.35	1.58	1.52	1.16	3.81	.39	12.72

TABLE 53. PERCENTS OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF USERS

Agency	International	National	Multistate	State	Multicounty	County	Part County	Other
Area Film Libraries					65	26	9	
Educational Television		25		25	50			
Government			14	86				
Multicounty Cooperatives					100			
Public Libraries			7		21	56	14	2
Public School Districts					4	8	34	54
Post-Secondary	5	5	10		16			64
Percent	1	5	5	16	37	10	9	17

TABLE 54. BOOKING METHODS

Agency	Phone	Form	Letter	Personal	Other
Area Film Libraries	15.6	81.0	1.8	1.6	
Government	23.3	21.4	51.15	4.15	
Multicounty Cooperatives	73.75	17.5	1.25	6.25	1.25
Public Libraries	41.5	2.4	3.4	52.7	
Public School Districts	25.8	71.14	1.16	1.9	
Post-Secondary	37.9	26.3	16.05	19.75	
Average Percent	36.32	36.62	12.47	14.39	.2

TABLE 55. MAXIMUM ADVANCED BOOKING TIMES

Agency	12 Mo.	8-12 Mo.	4-7 Mo.	1-3 Mo.	2 Wk.-1 Mo.	1-2 Wk.	1-7 Days	On-Call
Area Film Libraries	1	14	3	1	4			
Government		4			1	2		
Multicounty Cooperatives	1	2		2				
Public Libraries	3	12	3	13	8	1		3
Public School Districts	1	10	5	7	3	1	1	1
Post-Secondary	4	3	2	8	1			1
Total	10	45	13	31	17	4	1	5

TABLE 56. MINIMUM ADVANCED BOOKING TIMES

Agency	None	4-12 Hrs.	13-24 Hrs.	25-48 Hrs.	2-7 Days	1-2 Wk.	3-4 Wk.	1-2 Mo.
Area Film Libraries	13		3		4	2	1	
Government	3			1		1	1	1
Multicounty Cooperatives				1	2	2		
Public Libraries	39		2	1				
Public School Districts	17	1	3		2	2	3	
Post-Secondary	8		1	3		3	1	3
Total	80	1	9	6	8	10	6	4

TABLE 57. LOAN PERIODS

Agency	1 Day	2 Days	3-5 Days	6-7 Days	Other
Area Film Libraries	1	1	14	5	1
Government	3	1	2	1	
Multicounty Cooperatives	5				
Public Libraries	32	5	3	2	2
Public School Districts	3	6	14	3	1
Post-Secondary	2	1	4	1	7
Total	46	14	37	12	11

TABLE 58. MEANS OF DISTRIBUTION

Agency	Pick-up	U.S. Postal	United Parcel	Bus	School Courier	Ind. Courier	Comm. Courier	Television
Area Film Libraries	3.6	17.54	1.86		65.35	10.35	1.3	
Government	7	63	28	2				
Multicounty Cooperatives	7	38	30	5			20	
Public Libraries	92.4	.2			7.3	.1		
Public School Districts	8.74	.33	.14		90.36	.18		.25
Post-Secondary	32.5	16.25	2.2		47.48			1.57
Average Percent	25.2	22.45	10.27	1.6	35.06	1.67	3.45	.30

TABLE 59. INFORMAL INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Agency	Public Libraries	Multicounty Cooperatives	Film Circuits	Special Libraries	Institution Libraries	Area Film Libraries	SERRC	TV
Area Film Libraries	9	4	4	1	1	5	6	7
Television	3	1			2	2	3	5
Government	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Multicounty Cooperatives		1	1	4	3	1	1	1
Public Libraries	16	4		4	3	2		1
Public School Districts	16	5	5	3	4	6	5	3
Post-Secondary	12	2	3	4	3	7	7	4
Total	59	19	14	18	17	24	23	22

TABLE 59 (Continued)

Agency	School Districts	Non-Public Schools	Commercial Libraries	Post-Secondary	Museums	OCLC	Government	Non Profit	Total
Area Film Libraries	6	7	5	4	2	2	4	5	72
Television	2	2	1	3	1			4	29
Government	3	2	1	6	1	1	4	5	35
Multicounty Cooperatives	1	1	2	1	1		2	3	23
Public Libraries	3	6	2	11	5		4	10	71
Public School Districts	8	10	3	8	4		9	11	100
Post-Secondary	5	4	2	10	4	5	3	7	82
Total	28	32	16	43	18	8	26	45	412

TABLE 60. FORMAL INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Agency	Public Libraries	Multicounty Cooperatives	Film Circuits	Special Libraries	Institution Libraries	Area Film Libraries	SERRC	TV
Area Film Libraries	1	2			1	14	4	2
Television	1			1			1	4
Government				1		1	1	1
Multicounty Cooperatives	7	5	1		1			
Public Libraries	9	21	28		2	3		1
Public School Districts	7	1	9		1	11	4	13
Post-Secondary	8	3	5	3	10	1		5
Total	33	32	43	5	15	30	10	26

TABLE 60 (Continued)

Agency	School Districts	Non-Public Schools	Commercial Libraries	Post-Secondary	Museums	OCLC	Government	Non-Profit	Total
Area Film Libraries	4	9		3			2	1	43
Television	1	5	2	5			3	1	24
Government		1					1	1	7
Multicounty Cooperatives	1	1		2			1		19
Public Libraries	2		1	2		7			76
Public School Districts	5	10	10	8	4		4	4	91
Post-Secondary	3	5	10	21	2	8	6	6	96
Total	16	31	23	41	6	15	17	13	356

TABLE 61. FUTURE INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Agency	Public Libraries	Multicounty Cooperatives	Film Circuits	Special Libraries	Institution Libraries	Area Film Libraries	SERRC	TV
Area Film Libraries	4	4	6	3	4	2	2	3
Television						1	1	2
Government	1		1	1	2	1	1	1
Multicounty Cooperatives	1	1	1	2	2	2		1
Public Libraries	9	9	5	3	5	8	2	3
Public School Districts	7	6	3	1	1	9	7	9
Post-Secondary	6	5	6	8	6	8	6	8
Total	28	25	22	18	20	31	19	27

TABLE 61 (Continued)

Agency	School Districts	Non-Public Schools	Commercial Libraries	Post Secondary	Museums	OCLC	Government	Non-Profit	Total
Area Film Libraries	4	3	1	3		1	3	2	45
Television	1	2	1	3	1		1	1	14
Government				1			2	1	12
Multicounty Cooperatives	2	3		3	1	2	2	2	25
Public Libraries	5	2	3	12	2	4	5	7	84
Public School Districts	8	3	1	4	4	5	3	3	74
Post-Secondary	5	3	3	7	5	9	4	5	94
Total	25	16	9	33	13	21	20	21	348

TABLE 62. TYPES OF INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Agency	Collection	Evaluation	Purchasing	Cataloging	Bibliographic	Distribution
Area Film Libraries	5	12	19	1		8
Television	2	5	2	1		2
Government		4	1	2		
Multicounty Cooperatives	5	4	3	1	1	2
Public Libraries	17	16	11	11	13	5
Public School Districts	8	13	15	8	4	4
Post-Secondary	8	12	6	15	10	6
Total	45	66	57	39	28	27

TABLE 62 (Continued)

Agency	Maintenance	Development	Storage	Production	Loan	Total
Area Film Libraries	5	6	1	3	8	68
Television	3	3	1	5	5	29
Government	1		1		2	11
Multicounty Cooperatives	2	5		2	6	31
Public Libraries	5	12	2	3	15	110
Public School Districts	5	9	3	10	14	93
Post-Secondary	4	7	5	9	22	104
Total	25	42	13	32	72	446

TABLE 63. POSSIBLE TYPES OF FUTURE INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Agency	Collection	Evaluation	Purchasing	Cataloging	Bibliographic	Distribution
Area Film Libraries	6	8	5	13	8	5
Television	4	2	2	2	1	3
Government	1	2	2	4	2	2
Multicounty Cooperatives	1	2	2	2	3	2
Public Libraries	19	11	15	8	19	12
Public School Districts	14	12	9	9	12	9
Post-Secondary	13	18	16	14	22	15
Total	58	55	51	52	67	48

TABLE 63 (Continued)

Agency	Maintenance	Development	Storage	Production	Loan	Total
Area Film Libraries	7	8	5	6	7	78
Television	3	1		2	3	23
Government	3	3	2	4	4	29
Multicounty Cooperatives		1	3	1		17
Public Libraries	8	13	12	7	15	139
Public School Districts	11	11	9	9	17	122
Post-Secondary	15	17	11	15	18	174
Total	47	54	42	44	64	582

TABLE 64. NEEDS

Agency	Funds	Structure	User Planning	Management	Public Relations	Goals	Staff	Community Involvement	Standardization
Area Film Libraries	1.13	1.95	2.05	2.29	1.95	2.00	2.33	3.05	2.76
Television	1.25	1.88	1.50	2.13	2.00	1.71	2.00	2.71	2.86
Government	1.17	1.80	2.00	2.20	1.83	1.67	2.33	2.80	3.00
Multicounty Cooperatives	1.40	1.40	1.71	2.00	1.71	1.43	1.86	2.14	1.71
Public Libraries	1.37	1.94	2.29	2.31	1.54	1.50	1.62	2.24	2.30
Public School Districts	1.44	1.87	1.81	2.19	2.19	1.75	2.03	2.48	2.50
Post-Secondary	1.24	1.62	1.95	2.03	2.11	1.59	2.08	2.75	2.06
Average	1.29	1.78	1.90	2.16	2.05	1.66	2.04	2.60	2.46

TABLE 65. AREA FILM LIBRARY PRIORITIES

Agency	Funds	Structures	User Planning	Management	Public Relations	Goals	Staff	Community Involvement	Standardization
First Priority	19	1	1						
Second Priority	2	7	6	1	2		1		1
Third Priority	1	2	6	2	3	2	3		1
Fourth Priority		1	1	3	7	4	1		1
Fifth Priority			3	2	5	2	2	2	1
Average	1.18	2.27	2.94	3.75	3.88	4.00	3.57	5.00	3.50

TABLE 66. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION CORPORATION PRIORITIES

Agency	Funds	Structures	User Planning	Management	Public Relations	Goals	Staff	Community Involvement	Standardization
First Priority	5	1					1		
Second Priority	1	1	3		1	1			
Third Priority			2		1	2	2		
Fourth Priority	1			1	2	1	1		
Fifth Priority		1	2	2	1	1			
Average	1.57	2.67	3.14	4.67	3.60	3.40	2.75		

TABLE 67. GOVERNMENT AGENCY PRIORITIES

Agency	Funds	Structures	User Planning	Management	Public Relations	Goals	Staff	Community Involvement	Standardization
First Priority	4								
Second Priority		2	1			1	1		
Third Priority			1	1	2				
Fourth Priority			1	1		1		1	
Fifth Priority		1		1		1	1		
Average	1.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.67	3.50	4.00	

TABLE 68. MULTICOUNTY INTERLIBRARY COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION PRIORITIES

Agency	Funds	Structures	User Planning	Management	Public Relations	Goals	Staff	Community Involvement	Standardization
First Priority	4	1				1			
Second Priority	2	2				2			
Third Priority		3			1		1		
Fourth Priority					1	2	1	2	
Fifth Priority				1	2		1	1	1
Average	1.33	2.00		5.00	4.25	2.60	4.00	4.33	5.00

TABLE 69. PUBLIC LIBRARY PRIORITIES

Agency	Funds	Structures	User Planning	Management	Public Relations	Goals	Staff	Community Involvement	Standardization
First Priority	23	1			1	8		1	2
Second Priority	4	8	1	2	6	5	3	1	4
Third Priority	4	2	7	1	6	5	5	1	1
Fourth Priority		4			5	10	6	6	1
Fifth Priority	5	4	2	5	3	3	4	3	2
Average	1.88	3.11	3.30	4.00	3.14	2.84	3.61	2.50	2.70

TABLE 70. PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT PRIORITIES

Agency	Funds	Structures	User Planning	Management	Public Relations	Goals	Staff	Community Involvement	Standardization
First Priority	21	2	3	1		5	1		
Second Priority	5	6	8	1		8	3		1
Third Priority	2	8	6	2	3	2	7	1	1
Fourth Priority	1	4	6	2	6	3	3	1	2
Fifth Priority	1	3		8	2	6	6		2
Average	1.53	3.00	2.65	4.07	3.91	2.88	3.50	3.50	3.83

TABLE 71. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION PRIORITIES

Agency	Funds	Structures	User Planning	Management	Public Relations	Goals	Staff	Community Involvement	Standardization
First Priority	16	5	3	1	2	7			1
Second Priority	7	7	4	2	1	11			2
Third Priority	6	5	4	2	2	5	3	1	5
Fourth Priority	2	10	5	4	5		3		3
Fifth Priority	3	3	1	3	6	3	6	5	1
Average	2.09	2.97	2.82	3.50	3.75	2.27	4.25	4.67	3.08

TABLE 72. COMBINED PRIORITIES OF ALL TYPES OF AGENCIES

Agency	Funds	Structures	User Planning	Management	Public Relations	Goals	Staff	Community Involvement	Standardization
Area Film Libraries	1.18	2.27	2.94	3.75	3.88	4.00	3.57	5.00	3.50
Television	1.57	2.67	3.14	4.67	3.60	3.40	2.75		
Government	1.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.67	3.50	4.00	
Multicounty Cooperatives	1.33	2.00		5.00	4.25	2.60	4.00	4.33	5.00
Public Libraries	1.88	3.11	3.30	4.00	3.14	2.84	3.61	2.50	2.70
Public School Districts	1.53	3.00	2.65	4.07	3.91	2.88	3.50	3.50	3.83
Post-Secondary	2.09	2.97	2.82	3.50	3.75	2.27	4.25	4.67	3.08
Average	1.51	2.72	2.98	4.14	3.65	3.09	3.60	4.00	3.62

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1. DATA GATHERING INSTRUMENT

OHIO AUDIOVISUAL SURVEY Dr. John W. Mitchell, Director
Dr. Judith K. Meyers, Assistant
kent state university, kent, ohio 44242 216·672·2935

The increased expenditures by public agencies and the development of various means for the sharing of audiovisual resources and services in Ohio during recent years suggest the need for more information on these trends than is currently available in any single source. In order to gather information to facilitate better planning for the utilization of these public resources, the State Library of Ohio, with the cooperation of the Ohio Department of Education, has commissioned this study. Included in the survey are 300 to 400 agencies from the following groups: (1) public libraries, (2) multicounty cooperative libraries, (3) public library film circuits, (4) institutional libraries, (5) special libraries, (6) regional instructional media centers, (7) regional learning resource centers for the handicapped, (8) educational television corporations, (9) governmental agencies, (10) district and county level educational media centers, (11) non-public schools, (12) commercial film libraries, (13) college and universities, and (14) museums, art galleries, and other similar organizations. The study will concentrate on 16mm motion pictures.

Please complete this questionnaire and return it along with a copy of your 16mm motion picture catalog, your last annual report, and other supporting documentation which will help interpret your program to:

Dr. John W. Mitchell, Director
Ohio Audiovisual Survey
Kent State University
Kent, Ohio 44242

Please return by December 1, 1976.

I. Agency Identification

Your responses to the questionnaire will, of course, be kept confidential. We need this identification, however, in order to be able to classify your agency among the categories listed above and to follow up with telephone and on-site interviews.

Agency ______________________________

Address ______________________________

____

____

City ____________________ Zip __________

Person Completing the Report ______________________________

Title ______________________________

Business Phone (Include Area Code) ______________________________

Do you wish to receive a report of this study? ____Yes ____No

II. Collections--Materials

Indicate the types of materials available by entering the appropriate number of titles for each. Record bibliographic units (titles), rather than physical units (reels, etc.). Include duplicate copies. Count all titles in each series, rather than the series title. Terminology is taken from A Handbook of Standard Terminology and A Guide for Recording and Reporting Information About Educational Technology, USOE, 1975, pp. 64-80 and 204-206.

Printed/Pictorial Materials

_____Charts

_____Maps

_____Art Prints

_____Study Prints

_____Photographs

_____Other Pictures

3-Dimensional Materials

_____Dioramas

_____Exhibits

_____Games

_____Globes

_____Mock-ups

_____Models

_____Realia

_____Simulations

_____Educational Toys

Projected Materials

_____16mm Motion Pictures

_____8mm Motion Pictures, All Formats

_____Filmstrips, Sound and Silent

_____Microscope Slides

_____Slides

_____Slides/Audiotapes

_____Audioslides

_____Overhead Transparencies

_____Stereographs

_____Holograms

Audiorecordings

_____Audiocards

_____Audiodiscs

_____Audiotapes, All Formats

_____Audiopages

Videorecordings

_____Videotapes, All Formats

_____Videodiscs

Kits

_____Multimedia Kits

_____Learning Packages

If you have other major collections of audiovisual resources, please list them:

Quantity	Medium

Is there any subject specialization in the 16mm motion picture collection?

____Yes ____No

If yes, please list the subjects.

List the 16mm motion picture collections in your geographical area which you believe ought to be included in a survey of this type.

Cite any union catalog of 16mm motion picture collections in your geographic area. Include complete ordering information.

Briefly tell how the collections and services developed. Try to include major persons, changes, dates, and reasons for initiating such actions.

III. Collections--Equipment

Indicate the types of audiovisual equipment in your collection by entering the approximate number of each.

Projection and Viewing Equipment

_____Filmstrip Projectors, All Types

_____Filmstrip Viewers, All Types

_____Slide Projectors, All Types

_____Slide Viewers, All Types

_____Synchronizers

_____Dissolve Units

_____Programmers

_____Overhead Projectors

_____Opaque Projectors

_____Stereoscopes

_____Teaching Machines

_____16mm Motion Picture Projectors

_____8mm Motion Picture Projectors, All Types

_____Film Inspection/Cleaning Machines

_____Projection Screens

Graphic and Reproduction Equipment

_____Diazo Printers

_____Rotary Stencil Duplicators

_____Electrostatic Copiers

_____Thermal Copiers

_____Wet Process Copiers

_____Offset Presses

_____Sign Makers

_____Mechanical Lettering Devices

_____Photographic Lettering Devices

_____Dry Mount Presses

_____Laminators

Audio Equipment

_____Audiotape Recorders, All Types

_____Audiotape Players, All Types

_____Audiocard Recorders

_____Audiopage Recorders

_____Audiodisc Players

_____Audiotape Duplicators

Video Equipment

_____Videotape Recorders, All Types

_____Videotape Players, All Types

_____Editors

_____Duplicators

_____Cameras, All Types

_____Receivers/Monitors

_____Effects Generators

_____Film Chains

Photographic Equipment

_____Motion Picture Cameras, All Types

_____Still Cameras, All Types

_____Copy Stands

_____Enlargers

Display Equipment

_____Bulletin Boards

_____Chalk Boards

_____Felt Boards

_____Hook 'n Loop Boards

_____Magnetic Boards

If you have other major items of audiovisual equipment, please list them:

_____ ______________________ _____ ______________________

_____ ______________________ _____ ______________________

_____ ______________________ _____ ______________________

IV. Services

Indicate those audiovisual services you supply to your users.

Availability Services

_____Loan of AV equipment

_____Loan of AV materials

_____Provision of users' guides

_____Provision of materials borrowed or rented from other sources

_____Provision of equipment borrowed or rented from other sources

Technical Services

_____Group purchasing of equipment

_____Group purchasing of materials

_____Group purchasing of supplies

_____Processing of materials

_____Cataloging of materials

_____Maintenance of equipment

_____Maintenance of materials

_____Installation of hardware systems

Evaluation Services

_____Materials

_____Equipment

_____Programs

_____Instruction

_____Curriculum

_____Staff performance

_____Facilities

Copying and Duplicating Services

_____Printed Materials

_____Microforms

_____Audiotapes

_____Slides

_____Videotapes

Other Services

____

____

____

Production Services

_____Audio

_____Photography

_____Cinematography

_____Reprography

_____Graphics

_____Television

Space

_____Large group presentations

_____Individual listening

_____Individual viewing

_____Small group listening

_____Small group viewing

_____User production lab

Professional Services

_____Consultation

_____Continuing/in-service education

_____Instructional development

_____Materials selection

_____Equipment selection

_____Design of hardware systems

Reference Services

_____Answers to simple fact questions

_____Notification of new materials, equipment, and services

_____Assistance in compiling bibliographies

_____Research and development studies on demand or in anticipation of demand

Distribution Services

_____Delivery of equipment

_____Delivery of materials

_____Radio broadcast

_____TV (broadcast, cable, or closed circuit)

____

____

V. Utilization

Indicate how many times each type of material was circulated during the most recent 12-month period for which there is a record.

The 12-month period began Month ____________________ Year __________ and ended

Month ____________________ Year __________.

Printed Pictorial Materials

____Charts

____Maps

____Art Prints

____Study Prints

____Photographs

____Other Pictures

3-Dimensional Materials

____Dioramas

____Exhibits

____Games

____Globes

____Mock-ups

____Models

____Realia

____Simulations

____Educational Toys

Projected Materials

____16mm Motion Pictures

____8mm Motion Pictures, All Formats

____Filmstrips, Sound and Silent

____Microscope Slides

____Slides

____Slides/Audiotapes

____Audioslides

____Overhead Transparencies

____Stereographs

____Holograms

Audiorecordings

____Audiocards

____Audiodiscs

____Audiotapes, All Formats

____Audiopages

Videorecordings

____Videotapes, All Formats

____Videodiscs

Kits

____Multimedia Kits

____Learning Packages

Please record the circulation for your other major collections of audiovisual resources here:

Circulation	Medium
____	______________________________
____	______________________________
____	______________________________
____	______________________________
____	______________________________

Have you established, in writing, selection and/or circulation policies for 16mm motion pictures?

____Yes ____No

If yes, please enclose a copy.

Is the policy the same, or different, for other audiovisual materials?

____Same ____Different

Estimate how many persons viewed, heard, or used each type of material during the most recent 12-month period for which there is a record.

The 12-month period began Month ______________ Year __________ and ended

Month ______________ Year __________.

Printed/Pictorial Materials

_____Charts

_____Maps

_____Art Prints

_____Study Prints

_____Photographs

_____Other Pictures

3-Dimensional Materials

_____Dioramas

_____Exhibits

_____Games

_____Globes

_____Mock-ups

_____Models

_____Realia

_____Simulations

_____Educational Toys

Projected Materials

_____16mm Motion Pictures

_____8mm Motion Pictures, All Formats

_____Filmstrips, Sound and Silent

_____Microscope Slides

_____Slides

_____Slides/Audiotapes

_____Audioslides

_____Overhead Transparencies

_____Stereographs

_____Holograms

Audiorecordings

_____Audiocards

_____Audiodiscs

_____Audiotapes, All Formats

_____Audiopages

Videorecordings

_____Videotapes, All Formats

_____Videodiscs

Kits

_____Multimedia Kits

_____Learning Packages

Please estimate the number of persons who viewed, heard, or used your other major collections of audiovisual resources here:

Users	Medium
_____	______________________________
_____	______________________________
_____	______________________________
_____	______________________________
_____	______________________________

Has the 16mm motion picture collection been developed for a special user group?

_____Yes _____No

If yes, please describe the user group.

____

____

____

____

Is the user group the same, or different, for other audiovisual resources?

____Same ____Different

What geographical area do the 16mm motion pictures serve?

____International

____National

____Multistate. Please specify which states.____________________

____

____Statewide

____Multicounty. Please specify which counties.________________

____

____County. Please specify which county.____________________

____Part of a county. Please specify which county.______________

____Other. Please specify.__________________________________

Estimate the percent of 16mm motion picture utilization in the following categories:

____Individuals without any group affiliation

____Teachers and/or public schools

____Teachers and/or non-public schools

____Teachers and/or colleges and universities

____Students in elementary and secondary schools

____Students in colleges and universities

____Non school related youth groups

____So called senior citizen groups

____Religious groups

____Civic, service, and fraternal groups

____Governmental agencies--all levels

____Business, commercial, and industrial groups

____Other. Please specify.__________________________________

VI. Procedures

Approximately what percent of 16mm motion picture bookings are made by each of the following methods?

_____Percent by phone

_____Percent by form

_____Percent by letter

_____Percent in person

_____Other (Please specify.____)

How far ahead is the scheduling of 16mm motion pictures permitted?

_____More than 12 months

_____8-12 months

_____4-7 months

_____1-3 months

_____2 weeks to 1 month

_____1-2 weeks

_____1-7 days

_____On call

_____Other (Please specify.____)

How far ahead must 16mm motion pictures be scheduled?

_____No minimum time

_____Less than 4 hours

_____4-12 hours

_____13-24 hours

_____25-48 hours

_____2-7 days

_____1-2 weeks

_____3-4 weeks

_____1-3 months

_____More than 3 months

_____Other (Please specify.____)

Is there a time limit on the use of 16mm motion pictures?

_____1 day

_____2 days

_____3-5 days

_____6-7 days

_____Other (Please specify.____)

Approximately what percent of 16mm motion pictures are distributed by the means listed below?

_____Pick-up by user

_____U.S. Postal Service

_____United Parcel

_____Air Express

_____Commercial Bus

_____School Bus

_____School Courier ("Pony Express")

_____Privately Contracted Individual

_____Commercial Courier

_____TV (Broadcast, Cable, and Closed Circuit)

_____Other (Please specify.____)

Is your 16mm motion picture booking system presently automated?

_____Yes _____No

Is your 16mm motion picture cataloging system presently automated?

_____Yes _____No

VII. Finance

1. During the last 12-month period for which you have compiled statistics, how much money was spent for the purchase of 16mm motion pictures?

   ____

   The 12-month period began Month______________________Year_________and

   ended Month______________________Year.

2. During this same period, how much money was spent in service charges for the use of 16mm motion pictures?

   ____

3. During this same period, how much money was spent for the rental of 16mm motion pictures?

   ____

4 During this same period, how much money was spent in membership fees in an organization providing 16mm motion pictures?

   ____

5. During this same period, how much money was spent for the purchase of all other audiovisual materials?

   ____

6. Of the money reported in Questions 1 through 4 above, what part was derived from special State or Federal grants or programs, exclusive of the state foundation formula?

   ___________Amount of State Funds ___________Amount of Federal Funds

7. Is there a service charge or rental fee for the use of your 16mm motion pictures?

   _____Yes _____No

   If yes, please enclose a schedule.

8. Is this policy the same, or different, for other audiovisual materials?

   _____Same _____Different

9. Is there a charge for the late return of 16mm motion pictures?

   _____Yes _____No

   If yes, please enclose a schedule.

10. Is this policy the same, or different, for other audiovisual materials?

   _____Yes _____No

VIII. Interagency Cooperation

Below is a list of public information and communication agencies among which formal cooperation (the sharing of resources or services for a financial consideration or in consideration of an exchange of similar resources and services) is common. Please indicate those with whom you are presently cooperating, both formally and informally, and those with whom you think you might be working more closely in the next five to ten years.

Informal	Formal	Future	
			Public Libraries
			Multicounty Cooperative Libraries
			Public Library Film Circuits
			Special Libraries
			Institution Libraries
			Regional Area Media Centers
			Special Education Regional Resource Centers
			Educational Television Corporations
			District and County Level Educational Media Centers
			Non-Public Schools
			Commercial Film Libraries
			Colleges and Universities
			Museums
			Ohio College Library Center
			Governmental Agencies (All levels)
			Non-Profit Organizations
			Other (Please specify.______________________)

Below is a list of ways in which public information and communications agencies commonly cooperate, both formally and informally. Please indicate those ways in which you currently cooperate and those you would like to see developed in next five to ten years.

Current	Future	
		Collection development
		Evaluation of materials and/or equipment
		Group purchasing of materials, equipment, and/or supplies
		Processing and/or cataloging of materials
		Development of union catalogs, bibliographic centers, and/or bibliographic networks
		Systems for the distribution of equipment and/or materials
		Maintenance of materials and/or equipment
		Staff development
		Storage of little used or archival materials
		Production of materials
		Loan of materials and/or equipment

IX. Needs

Various groups have identified needs to be met in order to more fully share the resources and services of public agencies. Some of them are listed below. Please indicate how you rate these needs on the accompanying scale.

	Not Very Important	Somewhat Important	Important	Very Important
1. Funding	____	____	____	____
2. Organizational Structures for Sharing	____	____	____	____
3. Involvement of Users in Planning	____	____	____	____
4. Improvement of Management Techniques	____	____	____	____
5. Public Relations	____	____	____	____
6. Setting Priorities, Goals, and Objectives	____	____	____	____
7. Staff Development	____	____	____	____
8. Involvement with Community Planning and Human Services Agencies	____	____	____	____
9. Standardization of Selected Aspects of Service	____	____	____	____
What other needs should be added to this list?				
10. ________________________	____	____	____	____
11. ________________________	____	____	____	____
12. ________________________	____	____	____	____
13. ________________________	____	____	____	____
14. ________________________	____	____	____	____
15. ________________________	____	____	____	____

List in priority order the numbers of the five most important needs from both of the lists above:

First Priority ____

Second Priority ____

Third Priority ____

Fourth Priority ____

Fifth Priority ____

What do you perceive as the major trends in the development of your audiovisual collections and services during the next five to ten years?

____

____

____

____

If your program is to develop according to your projections, what are some of the problems to be solved and needs to be met?

What suggestions and recommendations would you like to make for:

1. The improvement of audiovisual collections and services throughout the state of Ohio?

2. Further research on the subject of audiovisual collections and services.

3. Pilot projects or demonstration projects related to audiovisual collections and services.

If you currently participate in a consortium which results in the provision of audiovisual materials or services, please identify the group.

APPENDIX 2. ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Maurice Bittner, Director
Franklin County Board of Education
Area Media Center
Columbus 43215

Ardath Danford, Assistant Librarian
Toledo-Lucas County Public Library
Toledo 43624

Laurel Fischer, Coordinator
Group Services
Akron-Summit County Public Library
Akron 44326

Stanley L. Fox, Assistant Director
Division of Elementary and Secondary Education
Ohio Department of Education
Columbus 43215

Mary Louise Lowe, Librarian
Louisville School District Public Library
Louisville 44641

Martha Petrucci
The Ohio State University
Columbus 43085

Elnora Portteus, Director
Educational Media Services
Cleveland Board of Education
Cleveland 44106

Richard Pritsky, Project Coordinator
Northwestern Library District (NORWELD)
Bowling Green 43402

Dr. Alan R. Stephenson, Assistant Manager
Educational Television Association of Metropolitan Cleveland
Cleveland 44134

Dr. Ann H. White, Assistant Dean
Media Services
Wright State University Library
Dayton 45431

APPENDIX 3. AREA FILM LIBRARIES

Area	Counties Served
Central	
* Delaware County Board of Education Court House Delaware 43015	Delaware, Marion, Morrow, Union
**Franklin County Board of Education * 80 East Fulton Street Columbus 43215	Franklin
* Licking County Board of Education County Administration Building 20 South 2nd Street Newark 43055	Knox, Licking
Pickaway County Board of Education 139 West Franklin Street Circleville 43113	Fairfield, Fayette, Madison, Pickaway, Ross
Cuyahoga County	
**Metropolitan Cleveland Educational * Resources Center 4300 Brookpark Road Cleveland 44134	Cuyahoga
East Central	
**East Central Ohio Area Media Center--North * Stark County Board of Education 7800 Columbus Road, N.E. Louisville 44641	Columbiana, Stark, Wayne
**East Central Ohio--South--Educational * Resource Center Tuscarawas County Board of Education 261 West High Avenue New Philadelphia 44663	Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Monroe Muskingum, Noble, Tuscarawas
North Central	
**Lorain County Supplementary * Educational Center 10095 North Abbe Road Elyria 44035	Lorain

Area	Counties Served
**Medina County Cooperative Film Library * 144 North Broadway Medina 44256	Medina
**Sandusky Area Supplementary * Educational Center 2130 Hayes Avenue Sandusky 44870	Erie, Huron
**Satellite 5 Film Library Center * 50 Park Avenue East County Administration Building Mansfield 44902	Ashland, Richland
* Summit County Schools Film Library 482 Grant Street Akron 44311	Summit
Northeast	
**Northeastern Ohio Instructional * Media Center 585 East Market Street, N.E. Warren 44483	Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull
Northwest	
**Northwest Ohio Media Center * 500 Lehman Bowling Green 43402	Allen, Crawford, Defiance, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Lucas, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Van Wert, Williams, Woos, Wyandot
Southeast	
* Gallipolis Board of Education 450 Fourth Avenue Gallipolis 45631	Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton
* Portsmouth High School Instructional Materials Center Gallia and Waller Streets Portsmouth 45662	Lawrence, Pike, Scioto
**Southeastern Ohio Media Center * Washington County Film Library Route 7--Oak Grove Marietta 45750	Morgan, Washington

Area	Counties Served
**Tri-County Joint Vocational School * Film Center Route 1 Nelsonville 45764	Athens, Hocking, Perry
Southwest	
* Butler County Media Center Third and Ludlow Streets Hamilton 45011	Butler
* Clermont County Board of Education 76 South Riverside Drive Batavia 45103	Clermont
**Hamilton County Office of Education * 11083 Hamilton Avenue Cincinnati 45231	Hamilton
Tri-County Curriculum and Materials Center Box 86 Georgetown 45121	Adams, Brown, Highland
* Warren County Board of Education 416 South East Street, Box 148 Lebanon 45036	Warren
* Wilmington City A/V Center 576 West Main Street Wilmington 45177	Clinton
West Central	
**Instructional Materials Division * Montgomery County Schools Third and St. Mary's Streets Dayton 45402	Auglaize, Champaign, Clark, Darke, Greene, Logan, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, Shelby

**On-site visit
*Responded to questionnaire

APPENDIX 4. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION CORPORATIONS

Corporation	Location	Channel
**Central Ohio Educational Television * Foundation, Inc. 2400 Olentangy River Road Columbus 43210	Columbus Portsmouth Loudonville Mansfield Newark	34 42 65 47 31
**Educational Television Association of * Metropolitan Cleveland 4300 Brookpark Road Cleveland 44134	Cleveland Conneaut Thompson	25 64 61
**Educational Television for Southeastern * Ohio, Inc. 4 1/2 West State Street Athens 45701	Athens Cambridge Millersburg	20 44 69
**Greater Cincinnati Television * Educational Foundation 1223 Central Parkway Cincinnati 45214	Cincinnati Higginsport	48 58
* Greater Toledo Educational Television Foundation 415 North St. Clair Toledo 43604	Toledo	30
**Northeastern Educational Television of Ohio * 1640 Franklin Avenue Kent 44240	Akron Salem	49 45
**Northwest Ohio Educational Television * Foundation Bowling Green State University Bowling Green 43402	Bowling Green	57
Southwestern Ohio Instructional Television Association Miami University Oxford 45056	Dayton Oxford Celina Maplewood	16 14 17 63

**On-site visit
*Responded to questionnaire

APPENDIX 5. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Canadian Consulate
55 Public Square
Cleveland 44113

Civil Defense Division
State of Ohio
Adjutant General's Office
P. O. Box 1169
Columbus 43216

*Corporation for Health Education in Appalachia Ohio, Inc.
P. O. Drawer 825
Athens 45701

Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland
East Sixth and Superior
Cleveland 44114

German Consultate General
1444 Illuminating Building
55 Public Square
Cleveland 44113

Highway Safety Film Library
240 Parsons Avenue
Columbus 43215

*National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Lewis Research Center
Office of Educational Services
21000 Brookpark Road
Cleveland 44135

*Ninth U.S. Coast Guard District
1240 East Ninth Street
Cleveland 44199

*Ohio Commission on Aging
34 North High Street
Columbus 43215

*Ohio Division of the State Fire Marshall
366 East Broad Street
Columbus 43215

*Ohio Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation
431 East Broad Street
Columbus 43215

*Ohio Department of Health
Division of Health Education
431 East Broad Street
Columbus 43215

*Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Fountain Square
Columbus 43224

*Ohio Rehabilitation Services Commission
Division of Staff Development
4656 Heaton Road
Columbus 43229

U.S. Army Engineer Division
Ohio River
P.O. Box 1159
Cincinnati 45201

*Responded to questionnaire

APPENDIX 6. MULTICOUNTY INTERLIBRARY COOPERATIVES

Agency	Counties Participating
**Central Ohio Interlibrary Network * COIN 114 Park Avenue West Mansfield 44902	Ashland, Crawford, Knox, Marion, Morrow, Richland, Wayne, Wyandot
**Lorain and Medina * INFO Lorain Public Library 351 Sixth Street Lorain 44052	Lorain, Medina
**Miami Valley Library Organization MILO 215 East Third Street Dayton 45402	Champaign, Clark, Darke, Greene, Miami, Montgomery, Preble
**Mideastern Ohio Library Organization MOLO Louisville School District Public Library 700 Lincoln Avenue Louisville 44641	Carroll, Coshocton, Harrison, Holmes, Stark, Tuscarawas
**Northeastern Ohio Library Association * NOLA 118 East Wood Street Youngstown 44503	Ashtabula, Columbiana, Geauga, Mahoning, Trumbull
**Northwestern Library District * NORWELD Wood County District Public Library 251 North Main Street Bowling Green 43402	Defiance, Erie, Fulton, Hancock, Henry, Huron, Lucas, Ottawa, Paulding, Sandusky, Seneca, Wood
**Ohio Valley Area Libraries * OVAL 107 West Broadway Wellston 45692	Athens, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Pickaway, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton
**Southeastern Ohio Library Organization * SOLO Regional Library Service Center Route 1 Caldwell 43724	Belmont, Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Washington, Harrison

**Southwestern Ohio Rural Libraries * SWORL 95 Bourgraf Drive Wilmington 45177	Adams, Brown, Clermon, Clinton, Fayette, Highland, Warren
* Western Ohio Regional Library Development System WORLDS 640 West Market Street Lima 45801	Allen, Auglaize, Hardin, Logan, Mercer, Putnam, Shelby, Van Wert

**On-site visit
*Responded to questionnaire

APPENDIX 7. PUBLIC LIBRARIES

*Akron-Summit County Public Library, Akron**
Rodman Public Library, Alliance
Amherst Public Library, Amherst
Avon Lake Public Library, Avon Lake
*Barberton Public Library, Barberton

*Logan County District Library, Bellefontaine
*Bexley Public Library, Bexley**
*Wood County District Public Library, Bowling Green**
Guernsey County District Public Library, Cambridge
Canal Fulton Public Library, Canal Fulton

*Stark County District Library, Canton**
*Dwyer-Mercer County District Library, Celina
*Geauga County Public Library, Chardon
*Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Cincinnati**
Pickaway County District Public Library, Circleville

*Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland**
*Cuyahoga County Public Library, Cleveland**
*Public Library of Columbus and Franklin County, Columbus**
Coshocton Public Library, Coshocton
*Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library, Dayton**

*Delaware County District Library, Delaware
*Carnegie Public Library, East Liverpool
*Elyria Public Library, Elyria**
*Findlay-Hancock County District Public Library, Findlay**
Kaubisch Memorial Public Library, Fostoria**

Birchard Public Library of Sandusky County, Fremont
*Gallia County District Library, Gallipolis
Grafton Public Library, Grafton
*Grandview Heights Public Library, Grandview Heights**
Granville Public Library, Granville

*Grove City Public Library, Grove City**
*Lane Public Library, Hamilton
*Kent Free Library, Kent
Fairfield County District Library, Lancaster
*Lima Public Library, Lima**

*Lorain Public Library, Lorain**
*Louisville School District Public Library, Louisville**
Washington County Public Library, Marietta
Marion Public Library, Marion
*Martins Ferry Public Library, Martins Ferry

*Massillon Public Library, Massillon
Franklin Sylvester Library, Medina
*Tuscarawas County Public Library, New Philadelphia
Newark Public Library, Newark
*North Baltimore Public Library, North Baltimore

Oberlin Public Library, Oberlin
*Flesh Public Library, Piqua
*Portsmouth Public Library, Portsmouth
*Reed Memorial Library, Ravenna
*Library Association of Sandusky, Sandusky

*Amos Memorial Public Library, Sidney
*Warder Public Library of Springfield and Clark County, Springfield
*Public Library of Steubenville and Jefferson County, Steubenville
*Tiffin-Seneca Public Library, Tiffin**
*Toledo-Lucas County Public Library, Toledo**

*Champaign County Library, Urbana
*Worch Memorial Public Library, Versailles
Ella M. Everhard Public Library, Wadsworth
*Herrick Memorial Public Library, Wellington
*Westerville School District Library, Westerville

*Wayne County Public Library, Wooster
*Green County District Library, Xenia
*Public Library of Youngstown and Mahoning County, Youngstown
John McIntire Public Library, Zanesville

**On-site visit
*Responded to questionnaire

APPENDIX 8. PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS

*Akron City Schools**
*Alliance City Schools
Ashtabula Area City Schools
*Barberton City Schools**
Belpre City Schools

*Berea City Schools**
*Canton City Schools**
Centerville City Schools
*Cincinnati City Schools**
*Cleveland City Schools

*Cleveland Heights-University Heights City Schools**
*Columbus City Schools**
Cuyahoga Falls City Schools
*Dayton City Schools**
*Elyria City Schools**

*Euclid City Schools**
Fairborn City Schools
*Findlay City Schools**
Hamilton City Schools
*Hillsboro City Schools

*Lakewood City Schools**
Lima City Schools**
*Lorain City Schools**
*Mansfield City Schools**
Maple Heights City Schools

*Massillon City Schools**
Mayfield City Schools
*Middletown City Schools
*Mt. Vernon City Schools
*Newark City Schools

Norwood City Schools
*Oregon City Schools
*Parma City Schools**
*Sandusky City Schools**
*Shaker Heights City Schools

*South Euclid Lyndhurst City Schools**
*Springfield City Schools
Steubenville City Schools
Toledo City Schools
Toronto City Schools

*Troy City Schools
Urbana City Schools
Vandalia Butler City Schools
*Warren City Schools**
Warrensville Heights City Schools

Whitehall City Schools
Willoughby Eastlake City Schools
*Wooster City Schools
*Youngstown City Schools**

*Crestline Exempted Village Schools
*Hubbard Exempted Village Schools

*Crawford County Schools**
Fairfield County Schools
*Franklin County Schools**
*Hamilton County Schools**
*Lake County Schools**

*Montgomery County Schools**
*Portage County Schools
*Richland County Schools**
*Stark County Schools**
*Tuscarawas County Schools**

*Washington County Schools**

*Austintown Local Schools**
*Boardman Local Schools**
*Jackson Local Schools**
*Shawnee Local Schools

**On-site visit
* Responded to questionnaire

APPENDIX 9. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

*University of Akron Library
*University of Akron--Law Library
Ashland College Library and Academic Research Center
Baldwin Wallace College Library
*Bowling Green State University--Audio Center

*Bowling Green State University Library
*Bowling Green State University--Instructional Media Center
*Bowling Green State University--Firelands
*Capital University Library
Central State University Library

*University of Cincinnati Library
*University of Cincinnati--Faculty Resources Center**
*University of Cincinnati--Raymond Walters
*Cleveland Institute of Art
*Cleveland State University--Music Listening Center

*Cleveland State University Library
Cleveland State University--Learning Resources Center**
*Cuyahoga Community College--Educational Media Center
*University of Dayton--Media Center
*University of Dayton--Curriculum Materials Center

*University of Dayton Library
University of Dayton--Law School
*Defiance College Library
*Denison University Library
*Dyke College Library and Instructional Resource Center

Hiram College Library
*Kent State University--Audiovisual Services**
Kent State University Library**
Kent State University--Learning Resource Center**
*Malone College Library

Methodist Theological School in Ohio
Miami University--Instructional Materials Center
Miami University--Audiovisual Service
*Miami University--Hamilton Branch Campus Library
*Miami University--Middletown Branch Campus Library

*Mount Union College--Educational Media Center
*Notre Dame College Library
*Oberlin College Library
*Ohio Domonican College**
Ohio State University--College of Dentistry

*Ohio State University--Department of Art History
*Ohio State University--Department of History
Ohio State University--Department of Humanities
*Ohio State University--Department of Pharmacy
*Ohio State University--Department of Photography and Cinema

*Ohio State University--Listening Center
*Ohio State University--Medical Audio Visual and Television Center
*Ohio State University--Agriculture Extension Service
Ohio State University--School of Music
*Ohio State University--Teaching Aids Laboratory**

*Ohio State University--West Campus Learning Resource Center
Ohio State University--Wooster Regional Campus
*Ohio University--Educational Media Center
*Ohio University--Learning Resources Center**
*Ohio University--Chillicothe Branch Campus

*Otterbein College--Learning Resource Center
*Owens-Technical College Library
Pontifical College Josephnium Library
Sinclair Community College--Audiovisual Services**
*St. Mary's College

University of Toledo--School of Education
*University of Toledo--Technological Media Center**
*Medical College of Ohio at Toledo
*Urbana College Library
College of Wooster Library

*Wright State University Library**
Wright State University--Western Ohio Branch Campus Library
Youngstown State University Library
Youngstown State University--Media Center
Ohio Wesleyan University--Audiovisual Services

*Wittenberg University--Audiovisual Services

**On-site visit
*Responded to questionnaire